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Yeltsin Seeks To Assure Russians He's the Boss

He Calms Lebed And Warns Rivals On 'Petty Intrigues'

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin declared in a nationwide radio address Thursday that he was still a "working president" despite his prolonged hospitalization. He also disclosed that his national security chief, Alexander Lebed, had threatened to quit but was persuaded to remain in his post.

It was the second time that Mr. Lebed has threatened to desert Mr. Yeltsin, who brought him to the Kremlin in June after he placed third in the first round of the Russian presidential election.

Mr. Lebed, a former general who negotiated the peace agreement with separatist rebels in Chechnya, suggested resigning Thursday morning in his first face-to-face meeting with the president since mid-August, when he was made responsible for ending the Chechen war.

Mr. Yeltsin said Mr. Lebed threatened to resign because the president had stripped him of a key post — overseeing military appointments — and had given it to Yuri Baturin, who was previously the president's national security adviser.

Mr. Yeltsin, who has often thrived on creating rivalries among his subordinates, said he urged Mr. Lebed to make peace with his political foes.

But Mr. Lebed's gamble underscored that the struggle to succeed Mr. Yeltsin is heating up. Mr. Lebed's popularity has soared because of his high-profile negotiations in Chechnya and his blunt descriptions of Russia's troubles.

Mr. Lebed is now viewed as a formidable — if not leading — challenger for the presidency should Mr. Yeltsin be forced to yield office because of his heart illness. The president's aides have privately fretted that Mr. Lebed might quit the Kremlin and run openly for president.

Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, who would become president temporarily if Mr. Yeltsin could not carry out his duties, is also jockeying for position. After the Russian strategic rocket forces announced the successful completion of a test of a Topol intercontinental ballistic missile Thurs-

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Jerome Delay/The Associated Press

A Palestinian couple emerging from the smoke of a tire set afire during a protest in Bethlehem on Thursday.

Palestinians Warn Of New Violence

Progress Demanded on Hebron; Netanyahu Home, Triumphant

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu returned from the Washington summit conference Thursday to face disappointed Palestinians who warned that violence would explode again unless new talks produce swift progress in Gaza and the West Bank.

The decision in Washington to hold further discussions on Israeli withdrawal from Hebron without setting a date for that pullout, along with renewed pledges to avoid violence, marked a clear victory for Mr. Netanyahu.

His cabinet secretary, Danny Naveh, called the conference "a great success from the point of view of the government of Israel."

Clearly agreeing, knots of Netanyahu supporters gathered to cheer the prime minister as he drove by on the road from Ben Gurion Airport to Jerusalem.

[In Morocco, Yasser Arafat broke his silence on the summit meeting Thursday, saying that the future of the Middle East peace process depended on Israel, Reuters reported from Rabat.

["It depends how the Israelis will deal," Mr. Arafat said. "Especially we are insisting they implement accurately and honestly what has been agreed upon and what was signed," he said before leaving for Tunisia after talks with King Hassan II.]

By consenting to focus immediately on Hebron, Mr. Netanyahu set up a new and clear test of his ability and willingness to carry forward the peace agreements reached between the preceding Israeli government and Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization.

With negotiations scheduled to begin Sunday at the Erez checkpoint between Israel and the Gaza Strip, Mr. Netanyahu has reduced his ability to argue that, while failing to carry out the peace accords fully, he supports them.

This ambiguity has characterized his dealings with the Palestinians since he took over from the defeated Shimon Peres last June, leaving supporters and opponents alike unsure of his real intentions.

"I ask you, don't go into mourning. Don't lose hope," Mr. Netanyahu said on Israel Channel One television's Arabic service in an address to Palestinians. "This is an opportunity for a fresh start for the peace process."

Zeev Begin, the hard-line son of the late prime minister and the science and technology minister in Mr. Netanyahu's cabinet, told Israel Radio that the safety of Jews living in Hebron requires continued Israeli military control over security there, adding that the coming talks thus constitute a test for Mr. Netanyahu's resolve.

Similarly, but from the opposite direction, Palestinians from unemployed laborers to senior Arafat officials said the Erez talks would go a long way

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In a refugee camp, a sudden attack and then reprisal. • Clinton's 'please, please.' Page 10.

Filip Muller/Reuters

Wislawa Szymborska

Nobel in Literature Goes to Polish Poet

The Associated Press

Wislawa Szymborska, 73, a self-effacing Polish poet, was awarded the 1996 Nobel Prize in Literature on Thursday. (Page 6)

The following, translated from Polish, is an example of her work.

In Praise of Feeling Bad About Yourself

The buzzard never says it is to blame.

The panther wouldn't know what scruples mean.

When the piranha strikes, it feels no shame.

If snakes had hands, they'd claim their hands were clean.

A jackal doesn't understand remorse.

Lions and lice don't waver in their course.

Why should they when they know they're right? Though hearts of killer whales may weigh a ton, in every other way they're light.

On this third planet of the sun among the signs of bestiality a clear conscience is Number One.

Pressure Mounts on Burma's Junta

U.S. Bans Visits, and ASEAN Members Show Doubts on Membership

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — International pressure for democratic change in Burma increased significantly Thursday as the United States banned Burmese leaders from entering, and several Southeast Asian countries indicated growing disillusionment with the military regime in Rangoon.

President Bill Clinton signed a proclamation halting the entry into the United States of anyone "formulating, implementing or benefiting from policies that are impeding the transition to democracy in Burma, and their immediate family members."

Mike McCurry, the White House spokesman, said that Mr. Clinton acted after reports that Burmese authorities had arrested or detained hundreds of democracy activists in the last few days.

Mr. Clinton has also said he will support a bill, introduced in Congress, that would allow him to ban new U.S. investment in Burma if there is large-scale repression against the opposition or if the military regime harms, rearrests or exiles the opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Some Southeast Asian countries, embarrassed by increasing repression in Burma, also indicated for the first

See BURMA, Page 10

U.S. Cools to Cutting Shipyard Subsidies

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It took six years and endless arm-twisting for U.S. trade negotiators to persuade Japan, Korea and nearly every European nation to end one of the biggest forms of corporate welfare in the world: billions of dollars in government subsidies for shipbuilders.

The subsidies, U.S. shipbuilders said, were making it impossible for them to compete and could cost thousands of jobs in shipyards from Maine to California. But nearly two years after the deal was struck, and just as most subsidies were supposed to be cut off, the entire deal unraveled when Democrats and Republicans in Congress, only weeks from the election, realized that the United States would also have to cut off its subsidies for U.S. shipbuilders.

Even the Clinton administration, which was pressing Congress to ratify the accord until a few weeks ago, has played both sides of the issue. Last weekend, at a campaign appearance in Boston, President Bill Clinton boasted that the budget agreement reached late last week included millions to "revitalize the Quincy Shipyard" in Massachusetts.

In fact, the effort to help the revival in Quincy would have been greatly hampered if the agreement had passed Congress and gone into effect.

With no agreement in force, European nations have decided to continue subsidizing their industry, to the tune of more than $1 billion annually, 20 times what the United States spends guaranteeing loans for the sale of U.S. ships. But the beneficiaries of those loans say

See SHIPS, Page 16

Democrats Grab Center and, They Hope, the Senate

By Guy Gugliotta and Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats speak with increasing optimism about their chances for recapturing the Senate, and a major reason is the kind of candidates they are facing.

Democratic strategists say Republicans nominated an unusually high number of staunch conservatives to carry the party banner this year. And, as the Nov. 5 general election nears, that has given hope to Democrats who once thought it would be impossible to snatch the Senate from Republican hands.

With Republicans holding a 53-to-47 advantage in the Senate, Democrats need a net gain of four seats to regain control, or three seats if Vice President Al Gore wins re-election and can cast tie-breaking votes.

This is an uphill battle, but prospects appeared much bleaker at the beginning of the campaign season. Two Democratic incumbents had changed parties, and eight others were retiring, putting the party in a deep hole.

But hopes began to rise after the Republican primary in Illinois in March, when voters rejected Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra, a moderate who was the darling of the state party establishment, in favor of a little-known state representative, Al Salvi, 35, a personal injury lawyer and conservative.

As the year unfolded, primaries followed a similar pattern in several other states, and Democrats saw opportunities to command the ideological center, leaving the Republicans to languish on the right.

See SENATE, Page 10

After the Rush, Reality Sets In For CD-ROM

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Less than five years after it was hailed as the greatest thing to hit home computing since the color screen, CD-ROM — the technology promising consumers an interactive multimedia feast on a shiny plastic disc — has crashed to earth.

"We will see a lot of these companies go under this year," said Alan Buckingham, managing director of electronic publishers Dorling Kindersley Multimedia. "This is not a mass-market product and it will not be for many many years to come."

Already the carnage is considerable. Two weeks ago America's largest seller of computer software stunned the industry. On Sept. 16, NeoStar Group Inc., owner of the 700-store Babbages and Software Etc. chains, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Among other factors, company officials cited disappointing sales of multimedia compact discs — not so much still-strong games such as Myst and Dungeon Master, which account for around half of multimedia CD sales, but in the especially hard-hit category of education and entertainment. These popular titles like Micosoft's Encarta encyclopedia and Disney's "Lion King" stand out as exceptions.

That harsh new reality hit home in Britain last month when one of Europe's most promising CD-ROM publishers sounded the retreat. First Information Group PLC cut its staff to 25 from 1[illegible], dismissed two top executives and abandoned in-house development of CD titles.

For some of the book publishers gathered in Frankfurt this week, Europe's biggest book show, the new[illegible] from the CD front will mark a major disappointment.

"A lot of publishers went into [illegible] thinking that CD-ROMs would contribute 20 percent of their earnings in [illegible] years," said Andrea Kirkby, an analyst for Daiwa Europe. "Many of those [illegible]

See CD-ROM, Page 16

AGENDA

2 Channel Ferry Lines to Merge

The two largest operators of ferry service between France and England unveiled a plan Thursday to merge their operations, saying that savings from job cuts and downsizing of their combined fleets would help them face stiff competition from Eurotunnel.

Britain's Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. plans to merge its short, channel-ferry operations with those of the Swedish-based Stena Line AB, creating a company called P&O Stena Line.

Analysts said the move could help bring an end to the price war on cross-channel fares. (Page 17)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 1.12	Down 0.06%
5932.85	141.65

The Dollar

New York,	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.5303	1.5326
Pound	1.5656	1.5653
Yen	111.455	111.875
FF	5.1828	5.185

Baseball Umpires to Strike Over Spitting Affair

Major league baseball umpires said Thursday that they would strike Friday because Roberto Alomar was being allowed to continue playing in the playoffs despite having spit in an umpire's face.

"We are walking out after the last game tonight," the union said Thursday.

Lawyers for the umpires and the team owners will appear Friday in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, where the league is seeking an injunction to prevent a walkout. (Page 24)

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U.K. Labor Would Ban Handguns

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Gamal Fouet/Agence France-Presse

A DEAL — President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, left, and President Chirac on Thursday in Paris as Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, looked on. Belgrade and Sarajevo signed a diplomatic accord. Page 7.

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Japan's New Wave: Out With Old-Guard Politics

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Two weeks ago, Kenzaburo Hara delivered on a campaign pledge he made 50 years ago: the completion of a bridge linking the small Awaji Island to Japan's main island of Honshu.

At $13 billion, the enormously expensive, five-kilometer-long (three-mile-long) bridge joins two halves of his small district.

"A younger politician could not have done this," said Mr. Hara, 89, the oldest member of the Japanese Parliament, who was first elected from the Liberal Democratic Party in 1946. "Only I can do this."

Mr. Hara has young politicians in his sights because he, like everyone else in Japan, knows the public is souring on the old guard, and being young is now the hot credential in Japanese politics.

The national election on Oct. 20 is expected to mark a generational change in the country's leadership.

Officials of the Liberal Democrats, Japan's most powerful party, are so worried about the trend toward the young that they have discussed asking those over 80 to retire.

"They have not said this to me directly," Mr. Hara said in an interview. "If someone did come to my door, I can tell you how I would respond: I would knock that person down with one wallop."

The overthrow of senior politicians who have ruled politics here for decades will not be gentle. But if it succeeds, it may usher in politicians less preoccupied with pork and patronage and more attuned to government spending and corruption in the bureaucracy.

Older leaders have tended to view the United States

See JAPAN, Page 10

14 Years in Prison / **A Street Fighter's Testimony**

Hungary's 1956 Revolt, Up Close and Personal

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — The dilapidated movie theater where Maria Wittner remembers feverishly making firebombs as a young freedom fighter is now renovated with a plaque marking the headquarters of her resistance cell. The Hungarian radio building where she fed bullets to fellow rebels as they took aim at police snipers is virtually a national monument.

As more of the hidden history of the 1956 Hungarian uprising is unearthed and scholars try to draw on the memories of witnesses, Miss Wittner is one of the few who can offer a firsthand account of life as a street fighter and of the price paid for such daring.

She is among the lesser-known heroes: the ordinary men and women, many of them students, who took up arms.

Now 59, with graying hair, she still bears the melancholy beauty of the 19-year-old artist's model she was before she was captured six months after Soviet troops suppressed the revolt.

Miss Wittner was sentenced to life in prison but was released in 1970 after she served 14 years. She was among the last three women freed.

Many acclaimed intellectuals and political leaders who were sentenced during the reprisals by the Soviet-installed government of Janos Kadar were granted amnesties after four or five years in prison. Other fighters escaped arrest, kept their heads down and went back to work; many were among the more than 200,000 refugees who fled to the West.

The final tally of those executed by the Kadar government is 228, including the reform Communist prime minister, Imre Nagy, according to new research by the Institute for the History of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. The institute was set up in Budapest after the collapse of the Communists in 1989.

A group of international political scientists gathered here in recent days, under the institute's auspices, for what may be the last meeting of the aging main figures — American cold warriors who directed the inflammatory Radio Free Europe broadcasts that egged on the doomed fighters with implied promises of aid from the West, and rebel leaders now in their late 70s.

Peter Fodor/The New York Times

Maria Wittner recalling the days and nights of the Hungarian revolt against the Soviet Union in 1956, when she was 19. She was visiting a cemetery in Budapest where 228 of her comrades, who were executed, are buried.

Miss Wittner's story adds a grassroots perspective to old ideological battles.

"I was up on that roof putting bullets in the rifle of one of the fighters," she said as she stood in the narrow street outside the radio building where the first victims were killed on the mild night of Oct. 23, 1956.

It wasn't so hard for the rebels to get weapons, she explained. An ambulance stockpiled with arms and dispatched by the authorities for the secret police who were inside the radio building was easily surrounded.

And it wasn't so difficult for a teenager to know how to shoot old-model Soviet rifles. "The training we got in middle school from the Communist regime was useful," she said. Miss Wittner described how, after the first fighting at the radio building, she moved on the next morning with a group to the Corvin Passage, a cluster of small buildings and a movie theater sheltered in a large courtyard on the Pest side of the Danube River.

This became what Soviet diplomats denounced as a "hotbed" of resistance where, under the leadership of Laszlo Ivan-Kovacs, one of the grittiest fighters, an ever-changing cast of rebels held out against Soviet attacks until Nov. 8, four days after the revolt was officially crushed.

"Strategically this was a very good place because at a gas station behind the cinema we could get the raw materials for the Molotov cocktails," Miss Wittner said. The cinema was also well situated because it was astride a main boulevard, giving the rebels a chance to sneak out, aim at the Soviet tanks and then retreat to safety.

Six days into the rebellion, when her unit ran low on weapons, Miss Wittner was designated to go to a police station and get more.

"The sergeant handed over his belt and pistol," she said.

Residents around the Corvin Passage sent in food and after a while a bread factory made deliveries, she said.

Miss Wittner said the role of a revolutionary came easily. As a young child she had been educated at a Roman Catholic school, but the school was nationalized by the Communists. She was then transferred to an orphanage. One of her first jobs was as a secretary in an agricultural cooperative where the Communist government forced the farmers to give up their produce.

"I had seen so much injustice," she said. "As rebels we were not hoping that we could overthrow the Soviet Union. We wanted to act as a pressure group against the Russians and to help in a solution between the Russians and the Hungarian government."

Along with some fellow fighters, Miss Wittner escaped to Austria in 1956. But under the false promise of Mr. Kadar that those who took part in the uprising would not be punished, she and some others returned home.

A friend from the Corvin Passage, a medical student, came back from Switzerland and was arrested and executed in 1958. Another woman, also a medical student, was released in 1958 but was never allowed to practice medicine.

When Miss Wittner was freed, she was deaf in an ear from beatings during her early interrogations by the police, who used rubber truncheons.

Until the mid-1980s, her background made it impossible for her to get a job beyond sewing clothes at home. When she sought a job as a cleaning woman at a school, she was considered a suspect moral influence on the students.

Many Hungarians see 1956 as a harbinger of the eventual collapse of the Communists; indeed, the huge crowds at the reburial of Mr. Nagy in June 1989 set the stage. And in October 1989 Miss Wittner was given a place of honor as Hungary proclaimed a new democratic republic.

U.S. Pounded Iraqi Depot That Stored Nerve Gas

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American intelligence reports show that the United States conducted an extensive bombing campaign during the Gulf War against a sprawling ammunition depot in southern Iraq that was later determined to have then contained chemical weapons.

The Pentagon has previously acknowledged the possibility that some U.S. soldiers might have been exposed to Iraqi chemical or biological agents when U.S. combat engineers blew up part of the Kamisiyah ammunition depot in March 1991, after the Gulf War ended.

But the air strikes raise the possibility that such agents wafted over thousands of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, where they were then preparing for the ground invasion of Iraq, several weeks before the engineers' operation.

Both the Pentagon and the United Nations, which is responsible for weapons inspections in Iraq, say they have no evidence that air strikes on the depot resulted in the release of chemical weapons.

But many chemical agents dissipate quickly, which means there may have been no trace of them by the time inspectors arrived at the depot, months after the bombing.

Much of the rest of the depot was destroyed after the war by the engineers, many of whom have since complained of debilitating ailments that they link to exposure to chemical or biological agents there.

Their symptoms, including chronic fatigue, digestive ailments and joint pain, are considered typical of the so-called Gulf War syndrome reported by thousands of U.S. soldiers.

The Pentagon announced last June, more than five years after the war, that it was investigating the possibility that the combat engineers might have been exposed to nerve gas when they blew up the complex.

Pentagon officials said this week that as a result of those explosions, clouds of chemical agents may have wafted over more than 15,000 American troops, more than three times an earlier estimate.

A senior Pentagon official said Wednesday that the belated appreciation of what occurred at Kamisiyah had caused the Defense Department to reconsider its entire approach to looking for evidence of Gulf War syndrome.

The official said the events at Kamisiyah had made the Pentagon more vigilant in its examination of clues that might corroborate the claims of many veterans that they were made ill by chemicals during the war.

"Kamisiyah is a watershed in the search for information," he said. "Kamisiyah is the first time we have been able to place American troops in the presence of chemical weapons. This changes the way we think about this subject."

At the time of its announcement last June about the combat engineers, the Defense Department did not disclose that the same depot had also been bombed repeatedly during the air war.

Government intelligence documents on the air strikes there, which had been made public last year, were suddenly withdrawn from public inspection last February.

One intelligence report, dated Feb. 3, 1991, the 18th day of the air war against Iraq, says 37 storage buildings at the Kamisiyah depot were destroyed in the air attacks, along with about 10,000 tons of ammunition.

The document describes the depot as a primary target for U.S. bombers and says the air strikes there accounted for "the most extensive hit to ammunition storage structures thus far" in the war.

The United Nations and the Pentagon say that all available evidence shows that nerve gas at Kamisiyah was stored only in a single bunker and in a dirt pit on the outskirts of the huge depot. Neither, they say, was damaged in the air war.

Spy Case Raises U.S. Worries on Ties to Seoul

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What appeared last week to be a low-level spying incident between the United States and South Korea has grown into a more serious case after prosecutors said they would charge a U.S. intelligence analyst with espionage, an accusation reserved for highly damaging breaches of national security.

Freshly declassified documents also show that the analyst, Robert Kim, who is accused of supplying classified documents to the South Korean Embassy here, attracted the attention of senior military officials in Seoul, who in March flew to the United States to meet him in a session that was secretly videotaped by the FBI.

The developments in the case came at a court hearing Wednesday in which Mr. Kim, a 56-year-old Korean-born U.S. citizen who was arrested last week and is being held in a Virginia jail, sought, unsuccessfully, to obtain bail. In arguing against granting bail, the prosecutor, Robert Chesnut, said that while Mr. Kim so far is charged only with passing secret documents, the government will present evidence to a grand jury expanding the charges to show that some of the documents related to national defense.

A senior Clinton administration official said that the evidence against Mr. Kim had raised "serious questions" that went beyond this particular case.

Among them is whether the South Korean military, working through its embassy here, has engaged in a broader, systematic effort to spy on its closest ally and protector out of a fear that Washington is withholding intelligence data or that it is secretly dealing directly with North Korea. But none of the evidence that has been made public so far indicates that other Americans are suspected of passing information to South Korea.

In public, both governments have tried to play down the significance of the case involving Mr. Kim, a civilian analyst for the Office of Naval Intelligence, because of fears that any division between the two close allies would be exploited by North Korea, at a moment of heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

Fears that the United States would work more closely with North Korea without South Korea's approval have bubbled just beneath the surface of the Seoul-Washington alliance in recent years. There were sharp differences between the two countries when the administration struck a deal under which the North agreed to freeze its nuclear program in return for supplies of fuel oil and the construction of nuclear power plants in the North. While the United States and South Korea have patched over the disagreements, there is still an uneasiness in their relationship.

Donald Gregg, the former U.S. ambassador to Seoul and once the CIA station chief there, said, "We are very close working partners, but it is fair to say that there is a continued residue of suspicion in Seoul."

Mr. Kim is suspected of passing nearly 50 documents to the South Koreans, U.S. officials said. He has been dismissed from his job at the Office of Naval Intelligence, which also employed Jonathan Pollard, an intelligence analyst who was sentenced to life in prison for passing secrets to Israel. Life in prison is the maximum punishment for an espionage conviction.

Senior administration officials say that they still do not fully understand the scope of the suspected South Korean spying effort. Nor do they know whether it was authorized by any of the civilian leaders under President Kim Young Sam. But one official said that there was no evidence so far that the effort went beyond the South Korean Navy, working through the large military attaché office housed within the South Korean Embassy.

Reuters

Mr. Kim in an undated photograph supplied by the Pentagon.

While Mr. Kim's approaches to the South Korean Embassy were clumsy at best — it appears that the FBI was videotaping much of his activity — on the South Korean side he was being dealt with by experienced military intelligence officials.

"This isn't amateur hour," a U.S. official said.

At the Wednesday bail hearing, the prosecutors provided a transcript of a meeting at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, last March 20 between Mr. Kim and four Korean officials, including the navy attaché at the South Korean Embassy, Baek Dong Il.

Two of the Korean military officers who were secretly videotaped appear to have traveled from South Korea to help recruit Mr. Kim and evaluate the information he had supplied to Mr. Baek. After Mr. Kim's arrest, Mr. Baek was rapidly recalled to Seoul.

The transcript indicates that Mr. Kim's conversation with the Koreans focused on his knowledge of a classified computerized command system that linked ships to satellites. The South Koreans are quoted as saying they were aware of the system but believed that the United States might deny the South Koreans full access to it.

Mr. Kim was cleared to read "sensitive compartmented information," which included finished military intelligence assessments based on secretly intercepted communications. He was arrested after agents covertly videotaped him in his office in suburban Maryland stripping documents of their classified markings, photocopying them and placing them in manila envelopes that were to be handed to Mr. Baek.

The transcript showed that Mr. Kim told the South Koreans that he expected to retire soon and wanted help finding a job, possibly with South Korean agencies responsible for fighting drug trafficking. He offered to meet with these agencies to learn their intelligence requirements so he could obtain information before he left the government.

At the South Korean Embassy, Ambassador Park Kun Woo said through a spokesman that he would have no comment until an investigation under way in Seoul has been completed. U.S. officials said it was possible that Mr. Park was unaware of any spying efforts in his own embassy, because the military attachés usually report directly to their commanders in Seoul.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Commuters East of Paris Lose 60% of Trains to Strike

PARIS (AFP) — A rail strike that has badly disrupted services on suburban lines east of Paris entered its fifth day Thursday with no solution in sight.

Officials of the SNCF state railroad said that about 40 percent of trains were running from the inner suburbs, but that the service was "extremely reduced" to and from outlying areas.

Engineers went on strike Sunday in a conflict over jobs, pay, training and security.

Branson Plans New Assault

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The British entrepreneur Richard Branson, here to launch his latest Virgin Atlantic long-distance service Thursday, London-Johannesburg, also looked forward to breaking into the busy British domestic market.

Speaking of his separate Virgin Express airline, based in Brussels, he said: "Virgin Express is where the really rapid expansion is taking place at the moment, and we may be able to say a bit more about that in the next few days.

"In Europe it is now possible to create a real pan-European airline which can really take the major airlines apart, and it has been great fun so far doing that: reducing fares and still making a profit."

European Union transport ministers agreed to begin talks with 10 central and East European countries intended to lead to a 25-country single market for civil aviation. The talks, which are not expected before early next year, are to involve the 15-country EU in negotiations with Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. *(Reuters)*

Taiwan's China Airlines said that it would drop its weekly flight between the island and its largest diplomatic ally, South Africa, but stressed the decision was economic, not political. *(Reuters)*

Hundreds of passengers were stranded in Nairobi as Kenya Airways pilots went on an open-ended strike late Wednesday. *(AFP)*

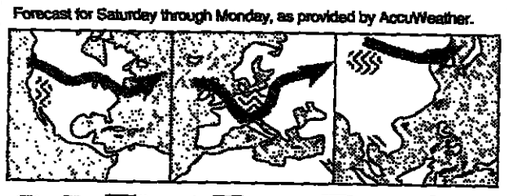
Quakes Hit Russian East

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Two earthquakes hit the Russian Far East, the Ministry for Emergency Situations said Thursday. It said the strongest was centered in the Pacific near the Kuril Islands, north of Japan, and the second shook the Kamchatka Peninsula. No one was hurt, it said.

WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
Bright sunshine in the Northeast this weekend with chilly mornings and cool afternoons; it may shower Monday. The afternoon readings will top 80 degrees as far north as Washington. Windy and milder across the northern Plains.

Europe
London to Paris and Amsterdam will be windy and chilly with showers Saturday, then partly sunny and a little milder Sunday and Monday. Rome will be mostly cloudy, windy and cool through the period. There may be heavy rains in northern Italy with snow in the southern Alps.

Asia
Cool with clouds and showers in Beijing and Seoul this weekend, then some sun and milder Monday. Tokyo will be partly sunny and comfortable, but showers are likely Monday. Hong Kong will have mixed clouds and sun with a shower or two, while some heavier downpours are likely in Bangkok.

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	24/75	15/59 s	24/75	14/57 pc
Amsterdam	12/53	7/44 pc	9/48	3/37 pc
Athens	22/71	7/44 pc	23/73	7/44 r
Athens	29/77	17/62 pc	30/79	17/62 pc
Barcelona	19/64	11/52 s	18/61	8/43 pc
Belgrade	18/64	10/61 sh	23/71	12/53 t
Berlin	14/57	9/48 r	11/52	3/37 pc
Brussels	13/55	7/44 c	9/48	8/35 c
Budapest	16/61	12/53 pc	17/62	9/48 c
Copenhagen	10/55	6/43 pc	10/50	3/37 c
Costa Del Sol	23/73	13/55 s	23/73	14/57 pc
Dublin	11/52	7/44 r	11/52	10/50 pc
Edinburgh	11/52	6/43 r	11/52	8/46 c
Florence	17/62	9/48 pc	20/68	7/44 c
Frankfurt	16/61	9/48 r	12/53	2/35 pc
Geneva	16/61	4/39 c	9/48	-1/31 c
Helsinki	8/48	6/43 r	10/50	3/37 c
Istanbul	23/73	16/61 pc	24/75	13/55 t
Las Palmas	27/80	21/70 pc	28/79	20/68 pc
Lisbon	22/71	14/57 s	21/70	14/57 s
London	12/53	6/46 r	11/52	4/39 c
Madrid	23/73	8/46 s	20/68	6/43 pc
Mallorca	18/64	12/53 s	18/61	7/44 pc
Milan	17/62	6/46 pc	16/61	4/39 pc
Moscow	9/48	3/37 pc	12/53	10/50 pc
Munich	14/57	9/37 pc	11/52	0/32 c
Nice	18/64	13/55 pc	18/64	6/43 r
Oslo	11/52	6/43 t	10/50	3/37 r
Paris	13/55	5/41 c	9/48	0/32 c
Prague	15/59	6/43 pc	11/52	0/32 pc
Reykjavik	4/39	3/37 pc	12/53	9/48 c
Rome	19/66	15/61 r	23/73	11/52 r
St. Petersburg	11/52	6/46 pc	13/55	7/44 c
Stockholm	12/53	4/39 r	9/48	2/35 pc
Strasbourg	14/57	3/37 c	11/52	1/34 c
Tallinn	10/50	6/43 r	8/46	3/37 c
Venice	18/61	9/48 pc	18/64	7/44 r
Vienna	14/57	7/44 s	13/55	6/43 c
Warsaw	15/59	4/39 pc	14/57	6/43 pc
Zurich	14/57	5/41 pc	9/48	1/34 c

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	39/91	18/64 s	34/93	21/70 s
Beirut	27/80	19/66 s	28/82	23/73 s
Cairo	32/89	17/62 s	32/89	21/70 s
Damascus	30/86	12/53 s	30/86	15/61 s
Jerusalem	29/82	13/55 s	28/82	17/62 s
Luxor	41/106	16/61 s	39/102	20/68 s
Riyadh	39/102	19/66 s	37/98	23/73 s

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	6/43	-3/27 s	6/43	-3/27 pc
Atlanta	21/70	11/52 s	19/66	12/53 s
Boston	10/50	2/35 s	12/53	7/44 s
Chicago	16/61	6/43 s	18/66	11/52 s
Dallas	23/73	14/57 pc	25/77	14/57 pc
Denver	20/68	7/44 pc	23/73	8/46 s
Detroit	13/55	4/39 pc	18/64	7/44 s
Honolulu	32/89	23/73 s	34/93	25/77 pc
Houston	28/79	16/61 pc	25/77	17/62 c
Los Angeles	31/88	16/64 s	30/86	18/64 pc
Miami	30/86	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Minneapolis	17/62	6/46 s	21/70	12/53 s
Montreal	8/46	4/39 pc	14/57	6/43 s
Nassau	31/88	23/73 c	31/88	24/75 pc
New York	13/55	4/39 s	14/57	8/46 s
Orlando	31/88	21/70 t	29/84	19/66 t
Phoenix	34/93	20/68 s	35/95	23/73 pc
San Fran.	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Seattle	19/64	11/52 sh	17/62	12/53 sh
Toronto	10/50	7/44 pc	14/57	8/46 s
Vancouver	14/57	8/46 sh	14/57	13/55 c
Washington	13/55	4/39 s	16/61	7/44 s

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	31/88	22/71 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Bangkok	32/90	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 r
Beijing	28/82	17/62 pc	19/66	8/46 r
Bombay	31/88	24/75 r	30/86	23/73 c
Calcutta	31/88	24/75 r	31/88	24/75 c
Chiang Mai	32/89	23/73 sh	32/89	22/71 r
Colombo	29/84	24/75 t	28/82	24/75 c
Hanoi	30/86	23/73 c	29/84	24/75 c
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	23/77 t
Hong Kong	28/82	23/73 c	27/80	23/73 c
Islamabad	38/91	18/61 pc	35/95	16/61 r
Jakarta	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
Karachi	37/99	22/71 s	36/97	22/71 s
K. Lumpur	33/91	23/73 t	33/91	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	31/88	23/73 t	29/84	22/71 r
Manila	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 pc
New Delhi	32/89	21/70 pc	37/99	19/66 t
Phnom Penh	30/86	25/77 t	32/89	24/75 pc
Phuket	32/89	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 r
Rangoon	32/89	25/77 sh	31/88	24/75 r
Seoul	23/73	12/53 pc	24/75	14/57 pc
Shanghai	24/75	16/61 s	25/77	19/66 s
Singapore	31/88	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	27/80	20/68 pc	27/80	21/70 s
Tokyo	24/75	14/57 pc	21/70	14/57 s
Vientiane	29/84	24/75 c	29/84	24/75 c

Africa

Algiers	20/68	9/48 pc	23/73	12/53 s
Cape Town	18/61	8/43 pc	17/62	10/50 pc
Casablanca	22/71	14/61 s	24/75	14/61 pc
Harare	27/80	14/57 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Lagos	28/82	22/71 pc	28/82	23/73 c
Nairobi	23/73	14/57 c	24/75	13/55 c
Tunis	21/70	13/55 c	24/75	14/57 pc

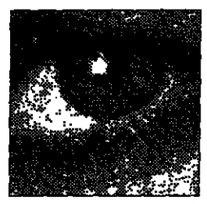
Latin America

Buenos Aires	23/73	9/48 c	19/66	9/48 s
Caracas	32/89	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Lima	19/66	14/57 c	19/66	14/57 c
Mexico City	22/71	12/53 c	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	21/70 t	29/79	20/68 pc
Santiago	14/57	3/36 pc	19/66	7/44 s

Oceania

Auckland	15/59	11/52 c	16/61	9/48 pc
Sydney	23/73	14/57 s	24/75	17/62 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996



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THE AMERICAS

In Change of Tack, Dole Flogs Clinton Foreign Policy Record

By Adam Nagourney
New York Times Service

JOHNSON CITY, Tennessee — Less than 24 hours after the disappointing end of the Middle East summit meeting at the White House, Bob Dole belittled President Bill Clinton's foreign policy record Friday as a "string of failures dressed up for television as victories."

He suggested that Mr. Clinton had staged the meeting with an eye to the November election.

Mr. Dole's remarks marked his strongest critique of Mr. Clinton's foreign policy to date. It came after a week in which the Republican challenger has found his presidential campaign overshadowed by the Mideast fighting and peace efforts, and reflected increasing sentiment among his advisers that he elevate Mr. Clinton's foreign policy record to the front of his campaign — even if it means taking the politically unconventional step of assailing American policy in the midst of foreign crises.

"The Clinton administration's foreign policy is rudderless and illusory," Mr. Dole said at a luncheon at Eastern Tennessee State University here. "My concern today is not the crisis of the moment, but the record of this administration. In the last three years, you and I have seen a series of photo opportunities, treaty signings, staged handshakes and even military theatrics — all designed to create the impression of foreign policy progress."

Mr. Dole assailed Mr. Clinton's foreign policy efforts across the globe and through his 45 months in office: from Bosnia-Herzegovina to Northern Ireland, to North Korea to Cuba.

He was particularly harsh in his assessment of Mr. Clinton's most recent intervention, in Iraq, which he said had left Saddam Hussein "better off today than he was a few weeks ago."

The speech Thursday was keyed off the meeting in Washington of the leaders of Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, and the subsequent national attention paid overseas. Still, other than questioning Mr. Clinton's political motivation in calling a summit meeting, Mr. Dole was noticeably reticent in saying exactly what the president could do to end the latest round of violence in the Mideast.

"I was disappointed that President Clinton's statement did not include an unequivocal condemnation of the recent violence," Mr. Dole said. "And frankly, it may be unclear to some what President Clinton expected out of such a meeting, and some have suggested, I've seen, he may have had on his mind November 5." That is the date of the presidential election.

Mr. Dole said he welcomed the continuation of talks this Sunday on the border of Israel and the Gaza Strip, but then proceeded to offer an inconclusive end to his foreign policy address and his hopes for the Mideast: "Will they succeed?" he asked. "It seems to me it will be a long, long and difficult process." From their, he returned to his usual campaign stump speech.

Mr. Dole's turn to foreign policy came amid indications from public opinion polls that the other issues he has raised in the campaign — his call for a 15 percent tax cut, his questions about the president's trustworthiness and his focus on an increase in teenage drug use — might not be working.

In turning to foreign policy, Mr. Dole is embracing an issue that is not often used by a challenger against a sitting president, and that, as George Bush discovered four years ago in his unsuccessful effort to beat back a challenge from a governor from Arkansas, has less resonance with voters then in the politically charged era of the Cold War.

Mr. Dole acknowledged this Thursday in the way he introduced the subject at hand. "Let me say, before I say anything else, I know a lot of people don't really focus on foreign policy."

Dole Camp Is Split Over California

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A struggle has broken out among Bob Dole's senior advisers over whether his campaign should pump millions of dollars into competing in California or divert the money to other pivotal states, particularly in the Midwest, where the Republican presidential candidate might have a better chance of beating Bill Clinton.

On one side of the rift, according to several campaign officials, are aides like Tony Fabrizio, the campaign pollster, who argue that given Mr. Dole's poor standing in California, millions of dollars in advertising money could be better spent elsewhere.

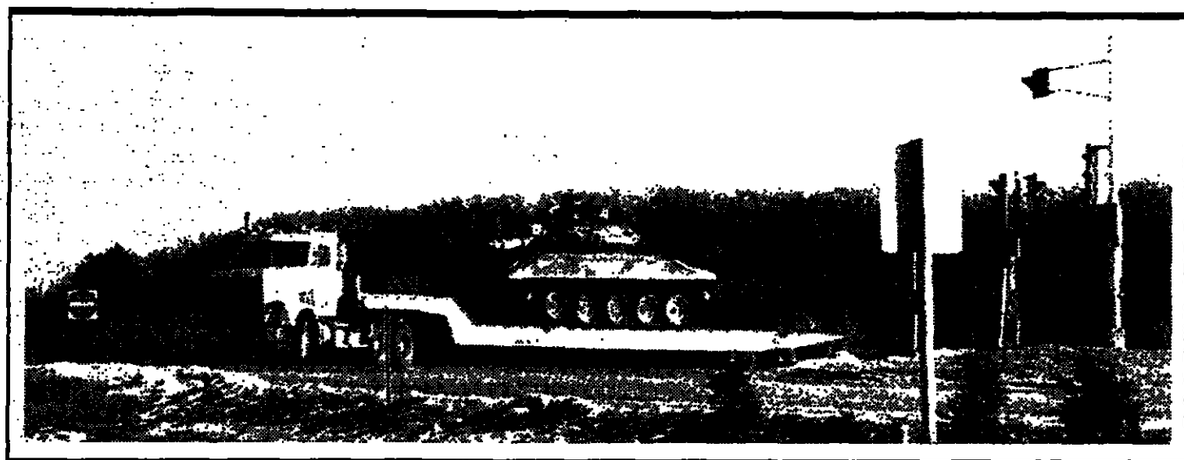
This camp, the aides said, includes the political director, Jill Hanson, and other strategists beyond the West Coast.

On the other side is the vice-presidential nominee, Jack Kemp, who continues to campaign heavily in California. This contingent includes the speaker of the House, Newt Gingrich, and officials of the Republican Party, who contend that pulling out of California could be detrimental to the party's drive to keep control of the House and lead to a perception that Mr. Dole is giving up.

The quandary reflects the geographic and political pressures of a campaign that is trailing in the polls by as much as 20 points in California, and, with only five weeks before the election, has to make important decisions about spreading its resources.

"I don't dispute that there's a debate," said the Dole campaign's strategist in California, Ken Khachigian. But he added: "Let's put it this way: There's no decision to pull out."

The campaign manager, Scott Reed, dismissed the wrangling, saying, "There are battles that rage in the campaign every day." But asked several times whether the campaign was willing to devote $4 million more to the state, he did not reply directly. "We're on track to spend what it takes to win in California," he said.



The Theft Of a Tank

An FBI surveillance photo showing a World War II tank being trucked out of Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Seven men were indicted in the theft of $13 million worth of equipment from the base. AP

ELECTION '96

Clinton Polishing Debate Strategy

BUFFALO, New York — Advisers to President Bill Clinton are sending their boss off to a pre-debate hideaway near here with three thoughts for Sunday night: Keep it simple, keep it safe and — above all — keep your cool.

The debate is the first of two head-to-head meetings that his Republican rival, Bob Dole, hopes will shrink the president's double-digit lead in national polls. Mindful of the stakes, Mr. Clinton was flying Thursday to a scenic think tank in western New York, the Chautauqua Institution.

While there for three days, the president is expected to fine-tune this debate strategy: Mention first-term accomplishments again and again, offer a rosy outlook for a second term and politely pick apart Mr. Dole's record. *(AP)*

Senate Sees Light At Tunnel's End

WASHINGTON — The turbulent 104th Congress neared a close Thursday when the Senate passed an aviation bill that had been delayed for days over a labor dispute.

The 92-2 vote to approve the Federal Aviation Administration bill, and agreement on a major federal parks bill, cleared the last hurdles to ending this session of Congress, though some minor tasks remain. The House adjourned last Saturday.

The compromise on the parks bill resolved a dispute over logging in the Tongass Forest in Alaska. The bill, which already has passed the House, has provisions to benefit 113 parks, monuments and other properties in the national parks system and would create or expand scores of new parks, heritage trails and historic monuments in 41 states.

The aviation bill, authorizing new airport construction and security measures, had been held up for four days by a group of Democrats to protest what they said was a last-minute addition to help Federal Express prevent its truck drivers from organizing in a union. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

Tom Daschle, the South Dakota Democrat who is the Senate minority leader, on the backlog of Clinton administration judicial nominees in the Senate that has irked Democrats for months: "Unfortunately, people's lives are involved. This miserable record will probably be the legacy of the 104th Congress." *(AP)*

Orrin Hatch, the Utah Republican who is the Senate Judiciary Committee chairman: "Any objective observer, considering the record rather than the rhetoric, would conclude that this Congress has moved President Clinton's judicial nominations in a fair and responsible manner." *(AP)*

School Lets 7-Year-Old 'Harasser' Off the Hook

By Norimitsu Onishi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A 7-year-old boy who was suspended from school for sexual harassment after he kissed a classmate and tore a button off her skirt has been reinstated, as chagrined school officials weathered a wave of criticism and said they would review the school system's harassment policies.

The boy, De'Andre Dearinge, missed three days of classes but was permitted to return after his parents met Wednesday with the school's principal, Gerri Perriott. Ms. Perriott sent the boy home last Friday from the school in Queens borough with a letter handing down a five-day suspension.

The incident came on the heels of a similar case that drew attention to a small town in North Carolina and that became fodder for talk-show hosts and columnists who suggested that "political correctness" was beginning to claim underage victims.

Few voices were raised to defend the initial decision to suspend De'Andre, with everyone from the mayor to experts on sexual harassment suggesting that school officials had overreacted.

But the incident, and the storm that followed, gave a hint of how sensitive the issue of sexual harassment has become, with business executives, educators and others fearful of liability if employees or students contend they have been harassed.

But with many companies holding seminars to explain what constitutes sexual harassment, parents, school officials and experts said that a 7-year-old was unlikely to understand the concept.

"Clearly Title IX doesn't reach a little boy kissing a girl," said Verna Williams, a lawyer at the National Women's Law Center, referring to the federal law that prohibits sex discrimination in schools. "That's not pervasive harassment, it's not a pattern, it's not severe and sometimes a kiss is just a kiss."

The Board of Education said it would reconsider its harassment guidelines, which list examples of sexual harassment and possible penalties but does not describe how the policy should be applied to students of varying ages.

"Clearly, the policy needs review," said Chiara Coletti, a spokeswoman for the board. "We have to look at whether it should be specific about age, and what that age should be. One can conclude that sexual harassment is a concept that a 7-year-old can't take."

The boy's mother, Erica White, and his stepfather, Michael Bryan, said the principal had misinterpreted a child's innocent peck, and instead of reprimanding him for his action, had overreacted by charging him with sexual harassment.

"Sexual harassment is too harsh a charge for an elementary school child," said Ms. White, 23. "My main concern is how this is going to affect his next 10 years in school."

The parents said they learned of the suspension when De'Andre returned from school Friday afternoon, carrying a letter from the principal. "He thought it was a good letter, since he felt he'd had a good day at school," his mother said.

After the meeting with De'Andre's parents, Kenneth Grover, deputy superintendent of the school district, said: "The principal made a decision based on the facts that she had at the moment. And possibly the use with a 7-year-old of the term 'sexual harassment' was inappropriate. But certainly the behavior dictated a stronger look at what the child did."

Outside the school after the meeting Wednesday, De'Andre, surrounded by a throng of reporters, explained that he had torn the button from the girl's skirt because the character in his favorite book, a bear, found himself in a similar predicament.

Asked to name the book, the boy said softly: "Corduroy."

Asked what the bear was missing, the boy answered, "A button," then ran away from the media crush.

The incident echoed a recent case in Lexington, North Carolina, in which a 6-year-old boy was suspended from school and barred from an ice cream party for kissing a classmate on the cheek.

"I think there are serious questions about the appropriateness of suspending a 6-year-old or 7-year-old for displaying the innocence of childhood," said Carol Gresser, the Queens representative to the Board of Education. "I have a problem with holding little ones to the same standard you would hold adults to in the workplace."

Away From Politics

- **Confronted with a newly discovered deficit** amounting to nearly a quarter of the city's annual budget, Miami has frozen municipal hiring and ordered employees who have city-owned cars and cellular telephones to return them. The steps came amid a widening federal corruption inquiry that has resulted so far in charges being brought against the city manager, its finance director and a city commissioner. *(NYT)*

- **Bigger is better** when it comes to avoiding death in automobile accidents, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. "The vehicles with the highest, or worst, driver death rates are small two-door cars, small pickups, small utility vehicles and sports cars," the institute said. *(AP)*

- **Millions of heart attack survivors** with seemingly normal cholesterol levels should be put on cholesterol-lowering drugs to help them live longer, a report published in the New England Journal of Medicine says. The study was led by Dr. Frank M. Sacks and colleagues at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and was paid for by Bristol-Myers Squibb, which makes Pravachol, the medicine tested. *(AP)*

- **An 8-year-old boy** was awarded $23 million by a jury that found a botched birth robbed him of his motor skills and ability to speak. The jury decided that doctors at Booth Memorial Hospital in New York were negligent in the birth of Tristan Royal in April 1988. *(AP)*

TWA Dredge Considered

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Investigators said Thursday that they may dredge the Atlantic Ocean floor for more wreckage of TWA Flight 800.

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Privatisation Division is looking for a Financial Adviser in order to embark upon the privatisation of three power generation plants, located in the province of Punjab, namely Multan Thermal Power Station (260 MW), Faisalabad Steam and Gas Turbine Station (376 MW) and Muzaffargarh Steam Station (840 MW).

These three power facilities feed into WAPDA's National grid. WAPDA, being the owner of the three plants, has already created a separate organisation (called WAPDA Private Power Organisation - WPPO) to oversee the privatisation process. The plant managements have been asked to assemble the data, and make the necessary documents available, so as to facilitate the work of the Financial Advisor.
Applications are invited from reputed investment banks, or consortiums, for providing the Financial Advisory Services, giving the following information:

- Technical and financial information on the firm/ consortium.
- Description of projects undertaken in the power sector.
- List of projects on privatisation undertaken by the firm/ consortium.
- Name and curriculum vitae of key staff and their work experience.
- List of international affiliates with their confirmation letter.
- Details of full-time presence in Pakistan, with particulars of professionals available.
- Affidavit that the information/ documents submitted are accurate.

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Kabul Residents Find a Bright Side

Taleban May Be Harsh, but at Least There's Return to Order

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

KABUL — As the people of Kabul assess the good and bad aspects of Kabul's takeover by the Taleban militia, many say that their new rulers have at least restored order to a city ravaged by 10 years of war against Soviet occupation and six more years of factional fighting.

"They are very good people, because they use *Sharia*," Ghulam Sakhi, a shopkeeper, said about the Taleban, speaking of Islamic law. And, he noted, "all the prices are getting lower day by day."

Since its military forces seized control of Kabul a week ago, the Taleban has imposed what its members describe as strict Islamic rule — and shown a willingness to enforce it with a strong hand. The group took its most dramatic action on its first day in the capital, seizing Afghanistan's former Communist dictator, Major General Najibullah, shooting him to death, and then hanging him and his brother from a police traffic-control platform.

On Sunday, two women were walking along a busy shopping street here, all but their eyes covered in traditional Islamic clothing, when a utility vehicle suddenly stopped and a Taleban militiaman jumped out. He began beating the women on the legs and head with a car radio antenna.

"Why? Why, my brother?" one of the women screamed. She was crying and carrying a baby in her arms.

The next day, militiamen caught two men stealing candy. They blackened the culprits' faces with smoke, stuck Afghan currency in their ears and noses and paraded them around the city in the back of a pickup truck.

On other occasions, armed Taleban members punished men who were not wearing turbans or Islamic caps by slapping them or beating them with assault rifles.

On the other hand, rocket attacks no longer force people to cower in their homes. Food prices have gone down. The weak Afghan currency has grown stronger, at least temporarily. Stealing has declined, largely because of Taleban's vow to cut off thieves' hands. Lights are back on — some of the time — after two years without electricity.

Taleban — which was formed by Islamic students two years ago and draws its combat units largely from among veterans of the 1979-89 guerrilla war against the Soviet Union — controls about three-fourths of the country.

Outside the capital, people interviewed along the road Taleban took from the southeast in its rapid, largely uncontested march to Kabul also expressed satisfaction.

"People are very happy. There is no looting, no theft," said Nasir, a driver who lives in Jalalabad, a provincial capital at the entrance to the Khyber Pass whose capture by Taleban three weeks ago began its march to the capital.

The muted criticism of Taleban may not, however, indicate widespread approval. A largely rural country bound by conservative tribal traditions, Afghan society is not known for the free and open exchange of opinions — and Taleban's harsh punishments have given its critics ample reason to keep quiet. In particular, outsiders have little opportunity to speak with the Afghans most affected by the stricter Islamic rule — women. A rifle-toting Afghan forcefully warned two Western reporters as soon as they crossed the border from Pakistan not to talk to women on the roadside.

Women have been ordered to stay home from work and, if they venture out, to cover their bodies from head to toe in traditional garments. Girls have not been allowed to attend schools in areas of the country that were already under Taleban control before the fall of Kabul.

Hospitals in the Afghan capital are critically short staffed after female medical staff stopped work.

The new administration has closed all of Kabul's schools, including the university. Some children have instead spent a few hours each day at mosques studying the Koran, Islam's holy book.

Ghulam Farooq, a Kabul shopkeeper who sells rice and lentils, estimated that since the Taleban takeover only 5 percent of his customers have been women; normally, he said, about half would have been women.

At a news conference Tuesday, members of the Taleban leadership said the restrictions on women and girls would remain in force only until rules can be devised that would permit their employment and education in a manner consistent with Islamic beliefs. One spokesman said that could "take some time," however.

■ Taleban Denies Roundup

The Taleban rulers, responding to accusations of human rights abuses, denied Thursday that they had been rounding up members of the overthrown government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Reuters reported from Kabul.

"There have been no arrests for political crimes," acting Information and Culture Minister Amir Khan Mutaqi told the official Bakhtar News Agency. "We are only interrogating those involved in looting in Taleban's name."

He said fewer than 70 people had been detained. "These people will be put on trial on the basis of Islamic Sharia law," the agency quoted him as saying.

The London-based human rights group Amnesty International accused Taleban on Wednesday of seizing up to 1,000 prisoners in house-to-house searches in the capital in what it called a reign of terror.

Yonhap/Agence France-Presse

ON GUARD — South Korean soldiers patrolling the demilitarized zone Thursday. In Seoul, President Kim Young Sam condemned North Korea's submarine incursion in which 22 crewmen died last month. Pyongyang has threatened retaliation if the bodies are not returned.

Chinese Aide To Dissident Ends 'Harsh' Prison Term

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Tong Yi, the secretary of China's most famous dissident, Wei Jingsheng, was released from prison Thursday after she served two and a half years of "re-education through labor."

"My term of labor was very harsh," Miss Tong said in a telephone interview from her home in the central Chinese city of Wuhan.

Re-education through labor is an administrative punishment recently favored by Chinese authorities as a means of dealing with dissidents since it avoids the need for a formal trial under Chinese law.

She had been ordered to serve the time in Wuhan after charges of forging a seal and of being an "accessory" to her mentor, Mr. Wei.

Miss Tong, a student activist during the pro-democracy demonstrations of 1989, said she had no firm plans after her release. She added that she was eager to catch up with events in China and abroad after more than two years with scant access to news.

"They only said one thing to me when I was released today and that was 'Don't try to set yourself against the government,' " she said. "I don't know what that means."

Miss Tong was detained in Beijing on April 4, 1994, four days after the police detained Mr. Wei.

She had worked as his secretary and translator after he was released on parole in September 1993, six months before the end of a 15-year term for subversion.

Mr. Wei, regarded as the father of China's struggling democracy movement, was sentenced to 14 years in prison last December on new charges of counterrevolutionary crimes.

Miss Tong said she had been held for nine months in a Beijing detention center before being ordered to serve the two and a half years of re-education through labor.

Human rights groups in Europe and Hong Kong reported last year that Miss Tong had been attacked by fellow prisoners for refusing to work excessively long hours in the camp.

Her labor included folding cardboard boxes, sewing and textile finishing, she said, adding "Every day was very boring."

"Freedom is very precious when you have had such a hard time," she declared. *(AFP, Reuters)*

BRIEFLY ASIA

Cambodia to Pursue Rebels

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia planned Thursday to ask the authorities in Thailand to arrest and return five senior hard-line Khmer Rouge officials who it said had fled over the border.

"The request will be sent to the Thai prime minister as soon as possible," a government official said. "We have an extradition treaty with them."

A Thai Embassy official in Phnom Penh confirmed that the extradition request, signed by Cambodia's two prime ministers, had been received Thursday afternoon and forwarded to Bangkok for review.

A spokesman for the Thai Foreign Ministry, Surapong Jayanama, said that Bangkok's policy was to disarm any foreign combatants who enter its territory, push them back as soon as possible or, if appropriate, reunite them with family members in Thailand.

The Cambodian defense minister, meanwhile, said he believed that 90 percent of all Khmer Rouge guerrillas were now either allied to a renegade faction of the movement that is pursuing peace or had defected to the government. His comments came in response to questions about the fall of Samlot, one of the last hard-line Khmer Rouge bases near Cambodia's northern border with Thailand.

That assault forced the five senior guerrillas to flee to Thailand. *(AFP)*

Bhutto Seeks Kashmir Talks

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan proposed Thursday that Pakistan, India and the major powers convene a conference to resolve the dispute over Kashmir, promote conventional arms control and ease the danger of a nuclear arms race in South Asia.

"I believe that such multilateral talks offer a framework for genuine negotiations that can lead to resolution of disputes, arrest the nuclear threat and promote prosperity in South Asia," she said in a speech to the General Assembly.

She also warned that, just as Pakistan was prepared to sign any nuclear treaties if India also signed, "any step of nuclear escalation by our neighbor will find a response from us to preserve our national security."

She envisioned a conference of Pakistan, India, the five permanent members of the Security Council and powers like Germany and Japan. *(Reuters)*

For the Record

China plans to set up primary schools in every town and middle schools in every county in Tibet by the year 2000 as part of efforts to eliminate illiteracy, the People's Daily reported Thursday. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, responding to the inclusion of sovereignty claims to disputed islands in the election manifesto of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party: "China's stance on the Diaoyu Islands is clear-cut and firm, and any action by the Japanese side cannot, even in the slightest degree, shake China's determination about its sovereignty over them." *(AFP)*

REQUIRED BY

Privatisation Division
Government of Pakistan

Financial Advisor

For Guddu and Lakhra Power Plants

Privatisation Division, Government of Pakistan is pursuing the privatisation of state-owned utilities by selling strategic stake, with transfer of management control, to well qualified and reputed international investors. With regard to the power sector, a strategic plan for restructuring and privatisation of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is being followed under which selected asset blocks (like generation units, distribution networks) are being corporatized and 26% stake in the corporatized entities along with transfer of management control, is being offered to strategic investors.

Privatisation Division is looking for a Financial Adviser in order to embark upon the privatisation of two power generation plants, located in the province of Sind, namely **Guddu Power Complex (1655 MW)** and **Lakhra Coal-Fired Plant (100 MW).** Guddu Power Complex consists of steam units, gas combustion turbines, and combined-cycle units, while Lakhra Plant has 2x50 MW fluidised-bed steam units. These two power facilities feed into WAPDA's National grid.

WAPDA, being the owner of the two plants, has already created a separate organisation (called WAPDA Private Power Organisation - WPPO) to oversee the privatisation process. The plant managements have been asked to assemble the data, and make the necessary documents available, so as to facilitate the work of the Financial Advisor.

Applications are invited from reputed investment banks, or consortiums, for providing the Financial Advisory Services, giving the following information:

- **Technical and financial information on the firm/ consortium.**
- **Description of projects undertaken in the power sector.**
- **List of projects on privatisation undertaken by the firm/ consortium.**
- **Name and curriculum vitae of key staff and their work experience.**
- **List of international affiliates with their confirmation letter.**
- **Details of full-time presence in Pakistan, with particulars of professionals available.**
- **Affidavit that the information/ documents submitted are accurate.**

Interested Firms/ Consortiums would be pre-qualified on the strength of their past experience of similar assignments and the experience of the relevant staff. Terms of Reference (TOR) for submission of proposals would be made available only to the pre-qualified bidders.

Expression of Interest for pre-qualification should reach the following address by close of office hours, latest by Tuesday, 15-10-1996, at the following address:

Khalid Ahmad Khan,
Deputy Secretary (Power), Privatisation Division,
EAC Building, Constitution Avenue, Islamabad,
Pakistan
Phone: (92-51) 9215466,
Fax: (92-51) 9203076-9211692

ICL

BOOKS

A FRENCH TRAGEDY: Scenes of Civil War, Summer 1944

By Tzvetan Todorov. Translated by Mary Byrd Kelly. 138 pages. University Press of New England. $19.95.

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

MUCH has been written by now about the shame of French collaboration with Nazi occupiers in World War II, but little as arrestingly particular as this chronicle of an incident in which noble intentions brought out the jackboot worst in French actions.

Tzvetan Todorov's story, while lucid and intellectually gripping from start to finish, gains special depth and power in its last few pages. That is where the author makes moral sense of it, explaining the mechanics of the law of unintended consequences and identifying the misjudgments and human flaws that allowed evil to flow from good.

Todorov, a Bulgarian-born essayist and literary critic who has lived in France for many years, tells us in the opening pages of "A French Tragedy" how he came to be haunted by a story he heard some years ago.

The bare facts were that 38 Jews rounded up in a village called Saint-Armand were thrown into a well and killed with rocks and bags of cement. It wasn't the German occupiers, however, who committed this deed but local pro-Nazi French militiamen.

Curious to know more, Todorov pored through the archives and spoke to villagers who lived in the town at the time, realizing as he did so that the murder was the culmination of a series of events that, once in motion, "seemed to be interconnected with an implacable rigor," a foolishly heroic deed at the origin of things producing an act of shattering and unspeakable evil at the end.

In this story, the Germans play a crucial enabling role, but they nonetheless remain in the background. In the forefront, as Todorov puts it, was an entirely French civil war, his reconstruction of which is a small masterpiece of moral reasoning.

The story begins early in June 1944 when news of the Allied invasion at Normandy reached the French resistance in the central part of the country known as Berry, where local partisans (encouraged by the national, Communist-dominated Resistance) seized the quiet town of Saint-Armand.

Their purpose was to make their contribution to what they expected to be a sudden German rout, to act bravely in the interests of France rather than just wait to be liberated by outsiders.

Unfortunately, the German Army did not collapse.

Suddenly on the defensive, the resisters took some prisoners from among a group of collaborating French militiamen, along with some female hostages. Everything flowed from the taking of the hostages, who happened to include the wife of a national militia leader named Francis Bout de l'An, a complicated and loathsome man who had had a career as a university teacher abroad before deciding that the French future lay with fascism.

To get his wife returned to him, Bout de l'An took some hostages of his own and threatened to start killing them within 48 hours if his wife was not released. Eventually, the resister group, hard-pressed by German troops, executed 13 militia prisoners whose presence in their midst had become a mortal burden.

The militias retaliated against the Jews of Saint-Armand, not because they had had anything to do with the executions but because they were Jews. Todorov's description of the last hours of those 38 people is stark and shattering.

Todorov tells this terrible story sparely, sensitively, with an artist's eye for detail. He presents a succinct sort of tableau of Deep France during the Occupation, introducing a dozen or so of the principal actors in the story of Saint-Armand, members of both the maquis and the militia, the town's good and practical mayor and others. Then he breaks the tragedy down into "a series of distinct situations, of particular acts, each of which called for its own separate evaluation."

His remarks, for example, on the moral world of the worst of the evildoers, a 49-year-old militia leader named Joseph Lecussan, is sober and chilling. "As is always the case with reprisals, he will strike those who are handy and for some reason considered to be accomplices of the truly guilty," Todorov writes. "In Lecussan's mind there is a group within the population that is, so to speak, intrinsically guilty: the Jews."

There are heroes in Todorov's story: the ordinary people who risked German bullets to try to obtain the release of hostages on both sides; three Jewish mothers who died rather than reveal that they had children in hiding; the archbishop of Bourges, who interceded with Bout de l'An as soon as he heard that hostages had been taken.

But Todorov is especially interested in the old question of means and ends, or as he puts it, in the ethic of conviction and the ethic of responsibility. How do the various actors share responsibility for the outcome?

The people who actually killed the Jews were unambiguously evil. Todorov is very clear about that. More provocatively, he elucidates a disturbing similarity between the militiamen and some of the resistance leaders.

The question that must always be asked, Todorov writes, is this: "Can I be sure that the good that should ensue from this will be greater than the bad that could come from it?" By that criterion, those who undertook the uprising were more wrong than admirable, while those who refused to take part were more admirable than wrong.

Early on Todorov says that making judgments about events is not his objective; it is rather to "try to understand them so that nonsense is not added to horror." It is to our great benefit that he succeeds so brilliantly in attaining that goal.

Richard Bernstein in on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WINNING a major team title at an advanced age is very rare indeed, and the most memorable feat in this category is the 1983 victory of the 81-year-old Oswald Jacoby in the Reisinger Board-a-Match Teams.

A comparable effort occurred recently when Jessel Rothfield, 78, won the New Zealand Open Team Championship. In a four-person team which included his wife, Carol, he played every deal for five grueling days.

Mr. and Mrs. Rothfield also won the 1996 Victor Champion Cup. She was the heroine of the diagramed deal, playing three no-trump after a natural two-club opening showing length in that suit. The two-diamond response was an artificial Stayman-type inquiry.

The final double, a doubtful venture, was based on East's club strength. West ignored this and led a normal spade, won by dummy's ace. Hearts were led, and West held up his ace for one round and then shifted to a club. Dummy played low, and East won with the queen and led the spade ten. South won with the king, a good play, and cashed another top heart. The ending was this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ K 10 7 2
♣ A 7 6

WEST
♠ Q 9
♡ —
◇ J 6 5 3
♣ 2

EAST
♠ 7
♡ 10
◇ 9 4
♣ K 10 8

SOUTH
♠ J 8
♡ 2
◇ A Q 8
♣ J

South demonstrated that she could make her nine tricks without guessing the diamond layout. She cashed the A-Q of that suit and led to the king. Next she cashed the club ace and led the last diamond, forcing West to concede a trick to the spade jack at the finish.

NORTH
♠ A
♡ 9 8 6
◇ K 10 7 2
♣ A 7 6 5 4

WEST
♠ Q 9 5 3 2
♡ A 3
◇ J 6 5 3
♣ 3 2

EAST
♠ 10 7 4
♡ 10 7 5 4
◇ 9 4
♣ K Q 10 8

SOUTH (D)
♠ K J 8 6
♡ K Q J 2
◇ A Q 8
♣ J 9

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♣	Pass	2 ◇	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the spade five.

هكذا من الاصل

EUROPE

Bonn-Paris Harmony Stoking EU

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — As European Union leaders prepare to gather in Dublin on Saturday to try to revive negotiations over the bloc's future, the budding reconciliation between France and Germany offers the best hope of a breakthrough, according to senior European officials.

Intensified bilateral contacts, involving everyone from Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac down to senior ministerial bureaucrats, have reinvigorated the French-German alliance since last fall.

At that time, Paris and Bonn were questioning each other's commitment to a single European currency and deeper political integration.

Today, monetary union appears likely to proceed on schedule, in large part because of France's acceptance of German demands for tough budgetary discipline before and after 1999.

And the two governments have narrowed their longstanding differences between Germany's traditional vision of a closely integrated, federal Europe and France's attachment to unfettered national sovereignty.

As a result, officials on both sides are sounding increasingly confident that France and Germany will provide the spark to get the intergovernmental conference on EU reform moving.

"The French-German booster will have to accelerate the process," Foreign Minister Herve de Charette said in Paris on Wednesday after talks on EU reform with his German counterpart, Klaus Kinkel.

The proposals that the two ministers plan to put forward in coming weeks promise to bring mostly evolutionary change to the 15-nation EU.

That includes limited curbs on the veto power of individual countries, increased voting power for big states and modest improvements in cooperation on foreign policy and fighting international crime, German and French officials say.

This prospect reflects both a lack of enthusiasm across Europe for major reform and a consensus in Paris and Bonn on the paramount importance of the single currency planned for 1999.

"The real thing that will bring Europe forward, or throw it back 10 years, is economic and monetary union," a senior German diplomat said. "The rest can be repeated."

Mr. Kohl acknowledged as much in Dublin on Wednesday, where he met with the Irish prime minister, John Bruton.

The chancellor said the intergovernmental conference should "do the simple, basic things that are necessary to lay the groundwork for Europe."

A follow-up reform conference might be needed only a few years later, Mr. Kohl added.

Mr. Chirac, meanwhile, is determined to conclude the conference no later than next June. French political analysts say Mr. Chirac is eager to prevent the reform talks from running into the campaign for France's parliamentary elections in March 1998, turning that vote into a referendum on Europe.

The electoral factor also explains a recent switch in Paris's stance on when to select the countries joining the single currency, which senior French officials now say must take place in April 1998 rather than February.

Senior French and German officials insist they have not lowered their bottom line for the reform conference.

They say the EU must agree to streamline decision-making procedures, including a broader use of majority voting, before opening membership negotiations with as many as a dozen countries in eastern and southern Europe after 2000. Their sheer numbers could make fundamental reforms impossible to agree upon in the future.

"This is a historic chance, 45 years after the founding of the Union, to reform our institutions," said Michel Barnier, the French negotiator in the reform talks. "I'm not sure there will be another."

French and German officials also continue to demand a general flexibility clause that would allow subgroups of member countries to deepen cooperation in certain areas without hindrance from recalcitrant partners.

Their chief objective is to turn the Western European Union into an EU defense arm, an idea that Britain and the EU's four neutral countries resist.

At a meeting of negotiators in Luxembourg on Monday, several countries voiced anxiety that a flexibility clause would weaken EU cohesion by letting big states pursue policies on their own.

But Werner Hoyer, the junior foreign minister who negotiates for Germany, said the choice for small states was simple and would not stop such initiatives. "Are these cooperations going to be organized within the framework of the EU or outside?" he said.

Policemen on Wednesday guarding the waterfront of Blackpool, where the Labor conference is taking place.

U.K. Labor Party Promises to Ban All Handguns

Reuters

BLACKPOOL, England — Britain's opposition Labor Party, seeking to avert another Dunblane massacre, in which 16 Scottish schoolchildren were slaughtered in March, promised Thursday to ban private ownership of handguns if it wins the coming general election.

At the party's annual conference, the home affairs spokesman, Jack Straw, also declared war on drug-related crime.

"We can't go on like this," Mr. Straw said in a speech. He cited the rise of crime in the United States as an example to be avoided. Labor has been taking a harder line on law and order to outflank the ruling Conservatives.

Labor, in opposition since 1979, would ban the private ownership and possession of all handguns, end mail order sales, ban all under-18s from holding air guns and shotguns, and introduce a stricter gun licensing system.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

French Doctors Call Protest

PARIS — French doctors threatened Thursday to leave their telephones off the hook for one night to protest government plans to cut supplemental fees for night home visits.

Five unions representing most general practitioners called on members to refuse home visits Thursday night and Friday morning after the government said they would be entitled to the payments only for work between 9 P.M. and 7 A.M., instead of 8 P.M. to 8 A.M. now.

Unions say that about half of the country's 55,000 general practitioners take turns for night duty. Doctors charge 300 francs ($60) for night home visits, compared with 135 francs ($27) for daytime visits. *(Reuters)*

Spain's No. 2 Must Testify

MADRID — Deputy Prime Minister Francisco Alvarez Cascos has been called as a court witness after blaming Spain's former Socialist rulers for a 1980s "dirty war" on Basque rebels, defense attorneys said Thursday.

The lawyers, who are defending an anti-terrorist police chief, said they wanted the new conservative government's No. 2 to testify because he had directly blamed former Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez for the 1983-87 campaign of kidnapping, torture and murder against ETA rebels.

"We filed a petition to hear the testimony of Alvarez Cascos based on his statements relating to Gonzalez" and the campaign, one of the lawyers said. *(Reuters)*

Pair Held in Belgian Murder

BRUSSELS — Two Tunisians accused of the 1991 killing of Andre Cools, a leading Belgian politician, have been arrested in Tunis, providing a major breakthrough in the five-year investigation, officials said Thursday.

Investigators have long suspected that Mr. Cools, a Socialist, was killed by two hired guns from Tunisia working on orders from Belgian criminals.

Last month, authorities arrested Alain Van der Biest, a former government minister and Cools ally, charging him with involvement in the murder. Mr. Cools, a former deputy prime minister, was his political mentor. *(AP)*

Greek Exercises on Cyprus

NICOSIA — Greek naval and air forces will take part in an annual military exercise on Cyprus starting Friday, Cypriot defense officials said Thursday.

More than 8,000 Greek Cypriot reservists will also take part in the exercise, code-named Nikiforos, which ends Wednesday, said Brigadier General Demetris Farsaris, chief of staff of the Cyprus National Guard. *(Reuters)*

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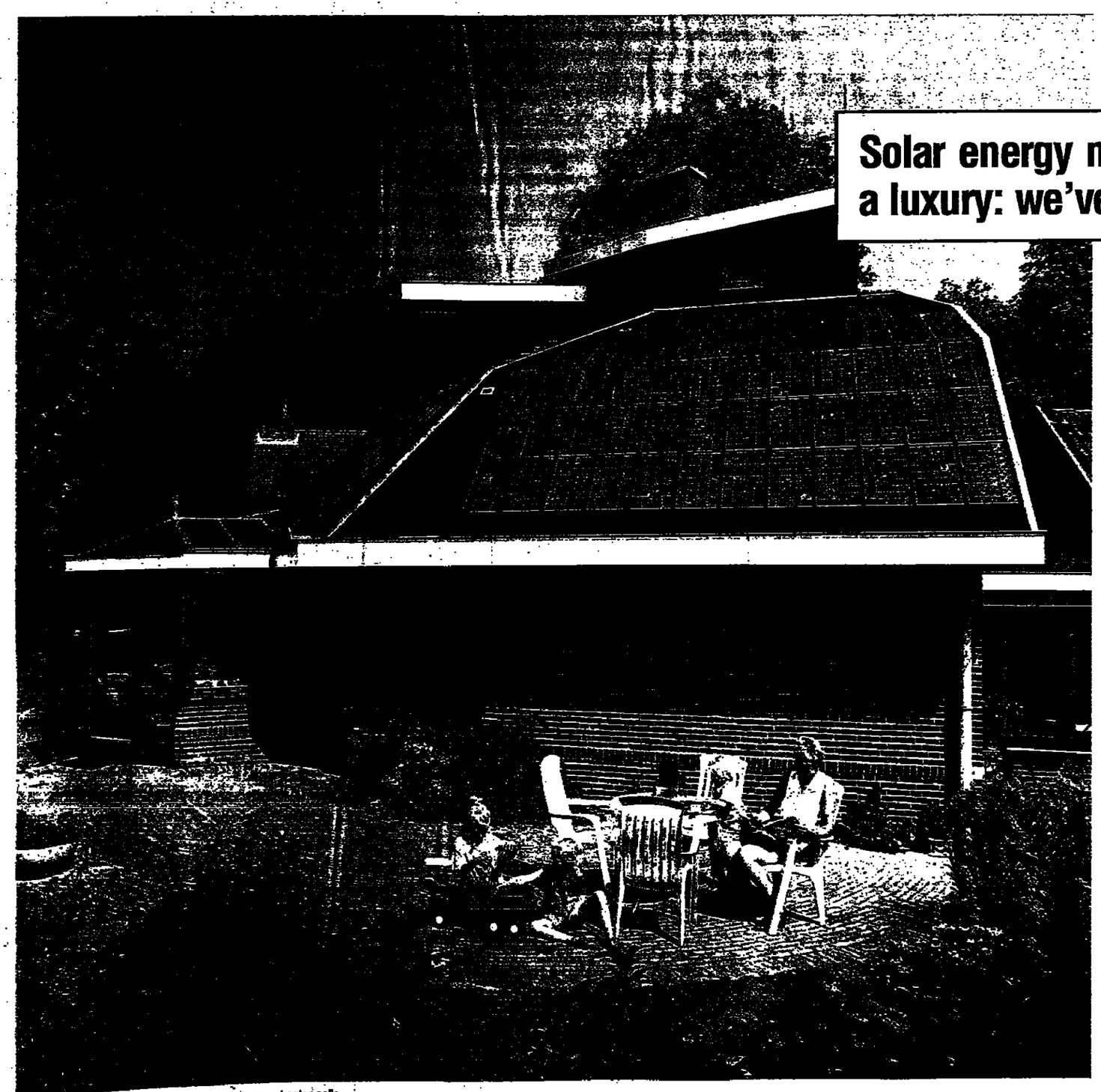

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INTERNATIONAL

Polish Poet Is Awarded Nobel Literature Prize

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

VIENNA — A self-effacing 73-year-old Polish poet, Wislawa Szymborska, whose work moved from social realism during the Stalinist period to lyrical renditions of relations between individuals in the 1980s, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on Thursday.

Miss Szymborska is little known outside her own country, where she is regarded as a distinguished poet from the intellectual center of Krakow, and who was awaiting wider recognition like that bestowed on Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish émigré poet living in the United States, who was the Nobel laureate in 1980.

When news of the prize reached Miss Szymborska in the southern mountain town of Zakopane, the staff at the writers' retreat where she was staying said she was having lunch and could not be disturbed.

But after taking a flurry of congratulatory phone calls from Mr. Milosz and others, Miss Szymborska, a diminutive woman with slightly graying hair and always with a cigarette between her fingers, gave a news conference where she gave a sense of the personal conflicts of being a poet in the public arena.

"I don't think much of myself, but I'm afraid that saying that will be taken as trying to charm the audience," she said. But she added, "The poet as a person is in a way self-conceited as she has to believe in herself and hope she has something to say."

Miss Szymborska has published nine collections of poems and several editions of selected verse. Her first poem was published in a Krakow newspaper in 1945, a poem she described to a Polish interviewer as "very bad." Critics have said her early work depicted the suffering of the proletariat under the capitalist system, although by 1954 in her collection "Questions Put to Myself" she was already beginning to show the lyrics and love poems that became the heart of her oeuvre.

The citation by the Swedish Academy quoted one of her poems, "Nothing Twice," from 1980, the year before martial law was imposed in Communist Poland. The final stanza reads in the English translation as follows:

With smiles and kisses, we prefer
to seek accord beneath our star,
although we're different (we concur)
just as two drops of water are.

In a telephone interview with The New York Times from the writers' retreat in Zakopane, Miss Szymborska said her work was not political but personal.

"My poetry is not political," she said. "Of course life crosses politics but my poems are strictly not political. They are more about people and life."

Miss Szymborska said the poem the Academy cited, "Nothing Twice," was not particularly inspired by the turbulent political period in Poland when the Solidarity movement was emerging. "The inspiration was my life in that period and what life brings, the unexpected turning of life."

Even so, a 1957 poem "Calling Out to Yeti," draws strong links between Stalin and the Abominable Snowman.

Born in Kurnik, a small town near the Western Polish city of Poznan, Miss Szymborska moved with her parents to Krakow as a young child. She studied at the university there.

Beata Chmiel, the editor of Ex Libris, a leading Polish literary magazine, described Miss Szymborska as a "very deep but very modest person."

"But modest in the best sense," she added. "She doesn't like public things."

Miss Chmiel, who published an interview with the poet two years ago, titled "We Are Not Living in a Boudoir," said Miss Szymborska's last collection of poetry, published in 1993, came after the death of her husband.

The collection called "The End and the Beginning," features one poem called "Cat in the Empty Apartment," Miss Chmiel said. "It is the best poem I have read about death," she said.

The editor translated the first lines thus:

To die
This we cannot do to a cat
What can a cat do in the empty apartment?

"Her poetry is something very personal," Miss Chmiel said, "and this is the victory of the Nobel Prize committee. They have given the prize to an unknown poet of Poland, but this poet can be very close to people all over the world — men, women, black and white."

The academy said: "The stylistic variety in her poetry makes it extremely difficult to translate, but there nevertheless exist a number of works in other languages so that the major part of her poetry is accessible to a wider readership."

As an example of Miss Szymborska's privacy, Miss Chmiel said she had recently invited the poet to open a literature festival in Warsaw. She received a note the other day saying: "I'm not used to such occasions. Please forgive me."

Ian Hodgson/Reuters

MEMORIAL TO A MURDER VICTIM — Floral tributes marking the spot Thursday in Hawford, England, where the body of a French student, Celine Figard, was found in December at a rest area on an expressway. The trial of her accused killer is in its second day.

FRANÇOISE SA CH 96

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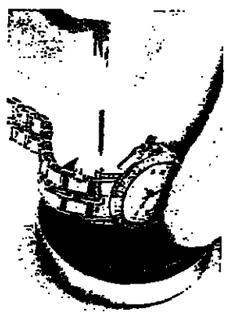

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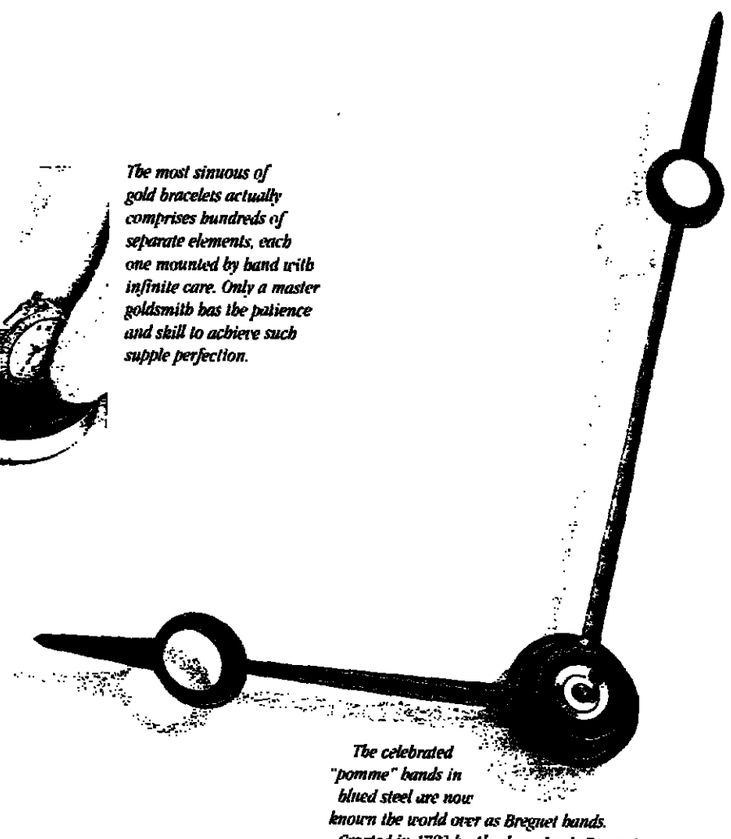

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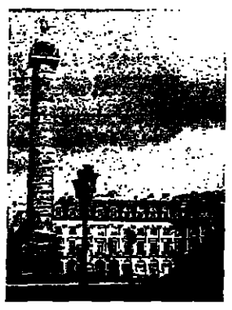

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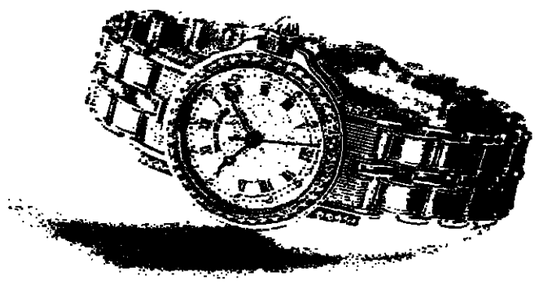

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Pat McGeown, 40, IRA Figure, Dies

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Pat McGeown, 40, who barely survived a 42-day hunger strike as an Irish Republican Army prisoner in 1981 and later became a Sinn Fein leader, has died.

Friends, worried that they had not seen Mr. McGeown for several days, found his body Tuesday after breaking down the door of his home.

The case of death was not announced, but Mr. McGeown had suffered from a chronic heart weakness his family attributed to the consequences of the hunger strike.

Mr. McGeown led Sinn Fein's 10 members on the 52-seat Belfast City Council and was on the party's ruling executive. He was imprisoned without trial for IRA activities in 1971, then released in 1975. He was convicted in 1976 of bombing Belfast's Europa Hotel, then caught trying to escape.

In the top-security Maze prison, Mr. McGeown participated in the IRA's five-year "dirty protest" of shunning prison uniforms and smearing cell walls with excrement.

The protest culminated in the 1981 hunger strike called by IRA prisoners to pressure the British to rescind their "criminal" status as inmates. The 10th hunger-striker had just died when Mr. McGeown lapsed into a coma on Aug. 20, 1981. A priest persuaded his wife to save him.

Charles T. Powers, 53, L.A. Times Reporter

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Charles T. Powers, 53, a Los Angeles Times reporter who chronicled the demise of communism in Eastern Europe, died Wednesday of complications of a rare blood disease and subsequent surgeries.

During more than two decades with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Powers wrote about a variety of changing lifestyles in Southern California, in New York, as Nairobi bureau chief and finally from Warsaw.

Robert C. Woolley, 52, N.Y. Art Auctioneer

NEW YORK (NYT) — Robert C. Woolley, 52, a longtime Sotheby's auctioneer who capped his sometimes staid and sonorous career by emerging as a witty and tart-tongued pitchman at charity auctions, died on Tuesday at the New York University Medical Center.

His friends said the cause of death was AIDS, which claimed his companion, Jeffrey Childs, in 1987. Mr. Woolley joined Sotheby's in 1968.

Major Vows Tory Aid On Corruption Inquiry

Reuters

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major, facing new embarrassment over accusations of corruption in his Conservative Party, pledged Thursday that his government would cooperate fully with an investigation into a former minister's behavior.

"I remain determined to maintain the reputation of Parliament and to ensure that allegations of malpractice are investigated fully and impartially," Mr. Major said in a statement.

Former Trade Minister Neil Hamilton is to be investigated by Parliament's commissioner for standards, Sir Gordon Downey, after assertions by Mohamed al Fayed, owner of Harrods department store, that he paid him to ask questions in Parliament. Asking questions can provoke debate in Parliament, but does not necessarily produce legislation.

Those assertions were published in The Guardian newspaper, prompting Mr. Hamilton to sue the newspaper for libel. But on Monday, the day before the case was to come to court, the former minister called off the case, paying The Guardian a nominal sum toward its legal costs.

Since then, The Guardian has printed fresh claims about Mr. Hamilton's connections with Mr. al Fayed and with a Parliamentary lobbyist, Ian Greer, whom Mr. al Fayed engaged to promote his interests. Mr. Greer also dropped a libel case against The Guardian.

Mr. Hamilton has admitted he accepted two payments totaling £10,000 ($15,600) from Mr. Greer in the late 1980s, but says that the money was "introduction fees" for introducing clients to the lobbyist.

Polish Upper House Votes Against Easier Abortions

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The upper house of Parliament on Thursday rejected the liberalization of Poland's strict anti-abortion law, as thousands of demonstrators sang religious songs and prayed in front of the Parliament building.

The leftist-dominated Senate voted, 52 to 40, to reject the liberalization, which easily passed the lower house Aug. 30. The 460-seat lower chamber, or Sejm, now has to muster a 50 percent plus one vote to overrule the Senate's rejection.

The liberalization of Poland's church-sponsored law would allow women to terminate a pregnancy up to the 12th week if they are in a difficult social, family or financial situation.

Opponents of the bill, led by the Roman Catholic Church, argue that it is a return to abortion on demand, allowed during the Communist era, which ended in 1989, and thereafter until 1993, when Parliament passed the law practically banning the procedure.

A month ago, Pope John Paul II delivered a blistering attack against the proposed liberalization.

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INTERNATIONAL

Serbia and Bosnia Set Diplomatic Ties

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The leaders of Serbia and Bosnia pledged Thursday to establish full diplomatic relations soon, a long-awaited move seen as strong support for the fragile multiethnic Bosnian confederation struggling to emerge from nearly four years of war.

The accord came after a day of meetings between President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the chairman of the newly elected Bosnian presidency, Alija Izetbegovic, with President Jacques Chirac of France brokering an accord in which they pledged to move from confrontation to cooperation with each other.

"I consider that we have taken a crucial step forward toward the total stabilization of the political situation in the region," Mr. Milosevic said. Mr. Izetbegovic emphasized the need to put the agreement into full effect, but joined his former foe in effusively thanking Mr. Chirac for helping the two sides bridge the gaps between them.

Mr. Milosevic's Serbian-Montenegran federation goes by the name of Yugoslavia, but he agreed with Mr. Izetbegovic on Thursday to resolve disputes over who is entitled to what assets of the former Yugoslavia, which split up after 1991, in accordance with established principles of international law.

Mr. Milosevic had reached similar agreements with the leaders of Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia, the other constituent states of the former Yugoslavia.

As the two presidents warmly shook hands, Mr. Chirac beamed, making the most of the contrast between Thursday's scene at the Elysee Palace and Wednesday's frosty glares at the meeting of Israeli and Palestinian leaders that President Bill Clinton presided over in Washington in disregard of French requests to include European representatives to help out. Mr. Chirac will receive Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian president, here Friday evening.

Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Izetbegovic met in the same room where in December they signed the American-brokered peace accord that ended the war.

They agreed to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible, Mr. Chirac said, although the text of their agreement did not specify when.

Both countries pledged to allow each other's citizens to travel across their borders freely without the need for visas, and to dismantle all trade barriers between them.

The moves followed a decision by the United Nations Security Council to lift trade, transportation and travel sanctions that were imposed against Yugoslavia after its forces helped Bosnian Serbs rise up against the Muslim-dominated Bosnian government in 1992.

Mr. Milosevic is believed to have encouraged them then, but he dropped support for the Bosnian Serbs after the international community put military pressure on him in the summer of 1995, and agreed under American pressure to peace terms on the Bosnian Serbs' behalf in negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, last November.

Thursday's accord did not mention a Bosnian lawsuit charging Serbia with instigating the war and accusing it of complicity in genocide. The lawsuit is pending at the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

But the agreement they signed obliges them to refrain from "political and legal acts which do not contribute to the improvement of friendly relations and cooperation."

Thursday was the first bilateral meeting between the two leaders since the war began in 1992. They will be back again in November, Mr. Chirac said, to sign an agreement on a two-year French-sponsored plan to consolidate the peace in Bosnia.

"To create peace is far more than signing a piece of paper," said the international civilian coordinator in Bosnia, Carl Bildt, who was also here for the talks Thursday.

"This is a significant step, taken with the support of President Chirac, but mainly by the two presidents themselves," he said. "It is a very important sign of recognition by the Serbs of the territorial integrity and independence of Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Ranko Cukovic/Reuters

A Bosnian Muslim repairing his house Thursday near Doboj, in Bosnian Serb territory. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has authorized 50 Bosnian Muslim families to return to their village.

EU Proposes Data Network To Track Beef

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — European cattle would be assigned identification papers as part of proposals by the European Commission aimed at restoring consumer confidence in beef after the "mad cow" crisis, a spokesman said Thursday.

The commission intends to set up a system to identify cattle through a national computer data network, and establish identification tags and records for each animal.

The spokesman said the commission also wants to introduce a system of labeling beef with information about its national or regional origins, and methods of feeding and slaughter.

But the spokesman, Gerry Kiely, said the rules would probably be flexible, relying on individual producers, because such a system would be difficult to regulate.

The proposals are to be discussed by agriculture ministers at a meeting in Luxembourg on Oct. 28 and 29.

TV Station in New York Goes on a Firing Binge

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — CBS-TV's flagship station has fired more than a quarter of its on-air news staff, including an anchor who signed off the 5 P.M. newscast saying he and his co-anchor would be back at 11. They weren't.

Seven WCBS-TV anchors and reporters were fired Wednesday. The station's newscasts have lagged behind other New York City stations in viewer ratings.

"We're simply not as competitive as we want to be, and that's something we believe we can and must change," said Bud Carey, vice president and general manager.

John Johnson, a 27-year veteran of the city's television scene, signed off the 5 P.M. newscast Wednesday saying: "I'm John Johnson. Michelle and I will be back at 11." Minutes later, he and Michelle Marsh were told they had been dismissed, effective immediately. Ms. Marsh is an Emmy-winning reporter who has worked for the station since 1980.

The firings came less than two months after the news director, Jerry Nachman, was replaced by Bill Carey, who is not related to the general manager.

Mr. Nachman, once the editor of the New York Post, won a local news Emmy and other awards in two years but was not able to lift the station's news shows in the ratings.

The station had about 25 on-air correspondents before the layoffs. A spokeswoman said she did not know whether there would be further dismissals.

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Clinton's Summit

It Was a Disaster

The Middle East peace talks that President Bill Clinton organized at the White House were a disaster — no agreement except to open "continuous" working-level talks on Sunday in the area, starting with the Hebron issue. Some fuzzy assurances by Mr. Clinton of the parties' readiness to resume negotiations, renounce violence and cooperate on security, but no public commitment by the parties themselves to these things. The Mideast "peace process" is floating into a perilous realm of stagnation and uncertainty.

It appears that Mr. Clinton stuck to his insistence on trying to bring the parties together but applying no pressure. He does not seem to have offered any strong ideas of his own on how to repair the damage done by Israel's opening of an archaeological tunnel in Jerusalem last week and the Palestinians' violent reaction to it. One factor in his airiness was no doubt a belief that the parties should see their own interest in negotiating. It looks like another was not to be seen putting pressure on Israel in an election year.

Hebron is a problem. The sitting Likud government has not followed through on its Labor predecessor's pledge to redeploy the Israeli force guarding a few hundred Jewish settlers in that West Bank city. No doubt, redeploying will be harder now, since many Israelis were deeply alarmed, as they had reason to be, by last week's spectacle of some Palestinian police turning their Israeli-given guns on Israeli soldiers. But redeploying is crucial to rebuilding mutual confidence in negotiations. With the will, Israel can move its troops, and the Palestinian Authority can make a complementary accommodation to its unmet obligations of the Oslo agreements on Palestinian self-rule.

Hebron, however, is not *the* problem, which is larger and in part philosophical as well as political. The Likud stream that swept in Benjamin Netanyahu is committed only loosely, and some parts of it not at all, to Labor's land-for-peace formula. Some Israelis, for security reasons and others for religious reasons, simply want to keep the territory and to deny a Palestinian state. It is not clear where Prime Minister Netanyahu finally stands on this issue, but he has taken toughness in the name of security to the point of damaging the confidence of Palestinians, and others, in his professions of peace.

It will take hard negotiating by the parties to get back from the point where the Washington meetings have left them. It will in particular take special effort by Yasser Arafat to keep his police from trampling on his solemn promise to renounce "armed struggle." The Israelis could hardly be expected to have taken their gunfire calmly. It will also take hard American probing of Jerusalem's intentions to determine whether Mr. Netanyahu is committed to the American goal of a peace whose security would be guaranteed by the United States.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Sustain the Talks

There has not been a summit meeting as volatile and unrehearsed as this week's Middle East talks in Washington since Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev briefly ventured into the uncharted territory of nuclear disarmament 10 years ago in Iceland. The precarious nature of the discussions between Benjamin Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat became clear at a concluding White House news conference on Wednesday when Bill Clinton read a cautious statement, then warily answered questions while the Israeli prime minister and the Palestinian leader sat silently and unsmilingly by his side.

It is a bit unnerving to see statecraft conducted so close to the edge, but the outcome was respectable, given the difficult circumstances. None of the material differences between Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat were resolved in two days of talks, including the issue of the archaeological tunnel in Jerusalem that ignited the fighting. Tensions remain high in Israel, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and Mr. Arafat left town clearly frustrated that something more tangible had not been achieved.

But at least the two leaders talked for several hours, and their aides negotiated through the night. Most important, both sides agreed for the first time since Mr. Netanyahu took office to conduct sustained talks in the Middle East. They will begin on Sunday. Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat also recommitted themselves to settling their differences nonviolently and keeping their security forces from clashing, an important step after the recent violence.

As Mr. Clinton said, it would have been better if the two men had narrowed or settled some of their policy differences, but that was unrealistic for a first encounter after the deadly clashes of last week. Just getting Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat in the same room was an accomplishment. Mr. Clinton demonstrated leadership and took a risk by transplanting the Middle East crisis to the White House a month before the election. Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat showed strength by attending.

Barring a new eruption of violence, the Israelis and Palestinians can get on with the hard business of settling their differences over how to carry out the terms of the Oslo peace agreements, if that is all that immediately divides them. The chances for peace would certainly be greater if the new Israeli government makes no effort to reopen and renegotiate the accords.

Mr. Clinton made clear that he hoped differences over the West Bank city of Hebron could be settled quickly. Israel agreed under the Oslo accords to reduce and relocate its forces there, leaving a limited contingent to protect Jewish residents and religious sites. The withdrawal was temporarily postponed by Mr. Netanyahu's predecessor, Shimon Peres, then put on indefinite hold by Mr. Netanyahu, who complained that the Jews in Hebron would be inadequately protected under the original plan.

If Mr. Netanyahu is committed to honoring the peace accords, he and the Palestinians need to agree on a new withdrawal plan and put it into effect. That will require some new commitments by Mr. Arafat to ensure that Palestinian police do not again turn their weapons against Israeli forces and that the Jews of Hebron are not subject to attack by Palestinian rioters. Devising a Hebron withdrawal formula acceptable to both sides is the first and most urgent order of business at the Israeli-Palestinian talks that open on Sunday. Settlement of that issue would restore some of the trust that was lost last week.

The Middle East crisis is not over, but for the moment, at least, it is not getting worse.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Autumn Light

Autumn has come, and already the weight of the afternoon sun falls more lightly on one's back than it did a few weeks ago. In the country north of New York City, the days seem not only shorter but also somehow thinner, too, and every morning that dawns above freezing feels like a morning won back from the inevitable. Nothing is dry yet, of course, but the promise of eventual dryness is in the air. A day will come when every crown of seeds will rattle on the weeds in ditches and fields, when leaves will crunch obligingly underfoot again.

A wet summer is inevitably a dark summer, and in the Berkshire hills this was one of the darkest on record. Never were the fungicidal qualities of exterior paint more highly prized than this year. Old wooden barns and outbuildings became studies in parasitism. In the bedroom of at least one country house, a mushroom the size of a child's head sprouted from an interior beam. All in all, it was a good summer to be an epiphyte from one of the gloomier, more downcast species.

But as autumn advances, the woods will open up again. The deep shade, which seemed so unfamiliar when it first returned in late spring, will dissipate. Antiseptic sunlight will again reach the waterlogged earth beneath the great stands of oak and maple. Even as daylight slackens, week by week, the turning, yellowing leaves will reflect more light at wavelengths with a warm, inviting cast. As the leaves cover the ground, the floor of the deciduous forest will begin to throw light upward toward the sky. The landscape will seem to decrease in volume because the woods are bare.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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When Making Peace Isn't Everyone's Primary Goal

By Flora Lewis

BERLIN — Peace is everybody's mantra, but is it really everybody's goal? That can't be taken for granted. In two grave areas of conflict where the promise of peace has dawned, the question is now critical.

A meeting here at the Aspen Institute presented the report of an independent commission, set up with the Carnegie Foundation, on the Balkans and especially Bosnia. It stretches for glints of optimism, but it is crisply realistic and foreboding, warning that continued international military as well as political pressure is essential if war is not to resume and spread.

Even so, sighed Sonja Licht, the intrepid no-nonsense head of the Soros Foundation in Serbia, the bad news from the Middle East is bad news for the Balkans, too. "It makes a big difference if you can point and say, you see, some people can learn that peace is possible."

The Israeli-Palestinian outburst of violence puts that in doubt.

Arguments about a tunnel in Jerusalem, about Israeli soldiers in Hebron, about meetings between Benjamin Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat, even in Washington, are deliberate diversions — ways of putting off the ultimate issue of compromise, which hasn't been resolved.

The Oslo agreement, which Mr. Netanyahu professes to respect, put off all the hardest questions between Israel and Palestinians, but it was based on a fundamental policy shift on both sides. The assumption was continued advance to a mutually accepted settlement.

Palestinian elections last January were, in fact, a referendum on a Palestinian state that would live peacefully alongside Israel. The answer was "yes." Israeli endorsement of the elections seemed to confirm the prospect.

That is why nerves are so edgy and frustration is so intense now. New expectations were created, but the message that people are hearing from the new Israeli government is that they are only an illusion. The confrontation came faster than expected, but it was going to come.

A step-by-step "peace process" doesn't mean going on forever, as former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir admitted was his intention after he lost the 1981 election to the late Yitzhak Rabin. It reaches the goal, or it collapses.

A distraught Shimon Peres, who succeeded the murdered Rabin, said on television when the violence broke out, "Netanyahu promised peace for nothing." Mr. Peres had only hinted at important concessions, but he knew they would be inevitable and he wrapped them in a vision of a large flourishing region, embracing a secure and prosperous Israel. He was rejected.

As the Hebrew University historian Zeev Sternhell writes in Le Monde, the nationalist Israeli right, both secular and religious, considers a peace treaty that would partition Palestine "a monstrous treason." Their aim, he says, is to prevent the emergence of a Palestinian state, and they consider the Oslo accords "a fatal error."

This goes beyond the assurance of security, although that is always first on Israelis' minds. It reaches to another, underlying kind of survival that some see threatened by the very hope that Mr. Peres offered.

His vision rested on aspirations for a modernized, Westernized kind of society that many Arabs share. The benefits of partnership would outweigh friction. But as Shmuel Mushnick, a 41-year-old settler ensconced in uneasy Hebron, told an Israeli writer last summer, that is not everyone's ideal. "We religious Jews will be the ones to make peace with the Arab world [because] we belong to this landscape more than the arrogant, left-wing secularists in Tel Aviv."

Bustling, disco-happy Tel Aviv doesn't look Middle Eastern; it's another state-of-the art city. That is what the early Zionists had in mind, a "normal" country where Jews could be at ease. But so much normalcy provokes identity fears. The New York Times' Thomas Friedman caught this underlying cultural conflict, fearing "a fight to the death between ghetroism and globalism."

Some years ago, when Chaim Herzog was president of Israel, he invited me to lunch with a few men to discuss Israel's evolution. They were not orthodox but they understood the urge to emphasize tradition and difference in dress, in manner, in meticulous religious observance.

"Why are there only some 15 million Jews in the world, instead of 80 million, 100 million, more after so many generations?" one asked. "It's not because of the holocaust, it's assimilation. Survival is because of the orthodox who insisted on difference."

It raises the terrible question of whether peace and unquestioned identity are incompatible, whether an enemy is after all a necessity to maintain definition and distinction. The question applies not only to Israel, but to nationalists and extremists of many sorts, Arabs, Serbs, Bosnians, Indians etc.

The answer has to be "no." Without peace, no other human hopes can be assured. But people need to be reminded. The question can't be evaded with legalisms and summit imagery.

© Flora Lewis.

For Israelis, Palestinian Violence Can't Be a Peace Tactic

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — "The PLO commits itself to ... a peaceful resolution of the conflict ... Accordingly, the PLO renounces ... acts of violence and will assume responsibility over all PLO elements and personnel in order to assure their compliance, prevent violations and discipline violators." So wrote Yasser Arafat in letter to Yitzhak Rabin dated Sept. 9, 1993.

A Rubicon was crossed in the Middle East last week. For the first time, a Palestinian army, invited by Israel into its midst as part of the Oslo peace accords, turned its guns on Israel.

That army was brought in for two purposes: as a tangible symbol of Palestinian self-government, and to ensure stability and civil order within the Palestinian-ruled territories.

The last thing Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres, who negotiated the 1993 Oslo accords, expected was for Yasser Arafat to turn that army on Israelis. They didn't expect it because in return for all they gave Mr. Arafat — recognition, territory, elections, that army — the one thing he offered in return was a solemn, public, written renunciation of violence. (See above.)

At the time, the Likud opposition warned that no nation could safely invite 30,000 (now perhaps 45,000, another clear breach of the Oslo accords) armed men of its sworn enemy into its midst on a mere promise. Likud was right.

Ever since Israel changed governments by electing Benjamin Netanyahu prime minister, PLO leaders have been openly threatening a new intifada (yet another violation of Oslo) if this or that demand on Israel were not met.

So when Israel opened an archaeological pedestrian tunnel in Jerusalem — which neither undermines nor threatens nor even touches the Islamic holy sites on the Temple Mount — Mr. Arafat seized the occasion to let his army turn its guns on Israel.

That, not the tunnel, is why we had this week's hasty White House summit. That is also why the summit could not possibly have succeeded. "Success," as defined by the diplomats, would have meant extracting some major concession from Israel to allay Palestinian demands and thus avert new Palestinian violence. But, of course, such concessions would have legitimized and indeed rewarded the turning of the Palestinian army on Israel.

And that would have been the ultimate failure. No peace process can survive in which one side can resort to war whenever it declares itself "frustrated" or otherwise unhappy with the pace of negotiations.

Mr. Arafat used the tunnel as the pretext to display his trump card: his new army. He was saying to Mr. Netanyahu: "If you refuse to proceed in the peace process at the pace I had come to expect from your accommodating Labor predecessors, I don't just have to sit here and take it. I can start a war."

That is why the White House summit was doomed. Mr. Arafat needed to come home with something to show for his war card. And Mr. Netanyahu needed to show that playing that card earns no reward.

One would think that banishing the war card would be a supreme objective of the United States as well. Yet President Clinton's statement at the concluding news conference issued no condemnation whatever of the violence, no pledge by the parties to renounce violence as a negotiating tool.

The president, explicitly addressing the Palestinians, pleadingly asked them to watch the upcoming Israeli-Palestinian negotiations and just "give us a few more days." A few more days — until what?

A few more days until, if your "frustrations" are not alleviated, we'll understand if the Palestinian army turns on the Israelis again?

The United States cannot, by default, abjectly accept the PLO premise of the legitimacy of its resort to mob violence and, finally, civil war. If that is the premise of the administration, then the peace process is in far deeper trouble than even the president imagines.

Washington Post Writers Group.

My Jerusalem, Your Jerusalem: Never the Twain Shall Meet?

By Rashid I. Khalidi

CHICAGO — For each of those with an attachment to Jerusalem, there is a different Jerusalem, with a different sacred topography and a different meaning for each site and event. Arab and Israeli live within the same city, but each is oblivious to the existence of the other, or at least pretends to be.

Each party to this conflict operates in a different dimension from the other, looking back to a different era of the past and living in a different present. And each party has its own name for each site, a usage it tries to impose to strengthen its possession and control.

The dispute over the opening of a new entrance to an Israeli excavation running the length of the Haram al Sharif — called the Temple Mount by Israelis — has revealed some of these dimensions.

Others remain obscure, among them the fact that this excavation tunnels under a dozen of the Holy City's most imposing and beautiful monuments of Islamic architecture alongside the Haram al Sharif.

Statements by Israeli spokesmen make clear that this tunnel is meant to showcase only one of the 22 archaeological strata that make up Jerusalem's rich history. Such attempts to grant privileges to one stratum over others are predicated on a belief that one layer is "superior" and that the past can be manipulated to affect the present by "proving" this superiority.

If one stratum of a city can be privileged, if one set of names derived from it can be given pride of place over all others, then a certain contemporary reality claiming roots in the past can be imposed on the present.

The significance of this crisis goes far beyond the struggle to control the outside world's understanding of Jerusalem's past, and therefore of its future. It reveals the profound and perhaps fatal flaws in the entire interim approach that America and Israel have forced on the Palestinians like a straitjacket, culminating in the Oslo accords.

This approach dictated that explosive issues like Jerusalem, settlements and refugees be deferred until "final status" talks, while the parties build up good will through interim accords.

Today, with 58 Palestinians and 15 Israelis killed, it is clear that this approach has brought precious little good will on either side. Indeed, it is questionable whether the existing interim accords can be carried out at all, in view of the Netanyahu government's evident determination to undermine them.

Meanwhile, the obsessive focus on the provisions of these accords at the failed Washington summit meeting and in the press serves as a red herring, distracting attention from long-term issues like Jerusalem. It should be obvious that until the final-status negotiations on Jerusalem and other issues begin, it is impossible to freeze the situation on the ground, unless both sides show extraordinary forbearance. Israel has not done so.

This was the case under the Labor government, which frantically built housing in Jerusalem (for Israelis only — Arabs were prevented from doing so), expropriating large areas of land and crushing the Arab sector in the grip of a "security closure," which debilitated its economy.

This process has accelerated under the Netanyahu government, which not only trumpeted its intention to refuse to discuss the status of Jerusalem (thereby violating another Israeli treaty commitment), but acted provocatively to further extend Israel's control over the city.

The opening of the tunnel was thus only the latest calculated insult to Palestinian aspirations and rights in a city which is holy to Muslims and Christians as well as Jews, and which is the focus of the nationalist aspirations of Palestinians, as it is of Israelis.

The Netanyahu government hopes to use the Israeli state's enormous power and the flaws in the Oslo accords to wield Jerusalem's ancient Jewish history as a weapon against the city's Arab and Islamic history, visible in buildings everywhere in the Old City.

Against this archaeological propaganda juggernaut, Palestinians have few defenses. Meanwhile, Israeli bulldozers and cement mixers are constantly at work in the hills all around the Old City, building new settlements and thereby determining Jerusalem's "final status" in a manner far more decisive than mere words. The objective is to ensure that by the time final-status talks begin, if they ever do, there will be nothing left to negotiate.

It should have dawned on American officials by now that there is little time left to avert such an outcome, which will be irrevocable and completely unacceptable to Palestinians, Arabs and Muslims.

They should know by now that if there is to be peace, it must to be based on a solution for Jerusalem whereby both sides can somehow share what belongs to both. Mr. Netanyahu's alternative, exclusivist vision promises unending conflict.

The responsibility for such a future will lie not only with those in Israel who are carrying out this vision but also with those in Washington who could and should have stopped them.

The writer directs the Center for International Studies at the University of Chicago and is president of the American Committee on Jerusalem. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Making Dole an Afterthought

By David M. Shribman

SHERMAN, Texas — President Bill Clinton's high-visibility summit may have taken place in Washington, but its targets included places like this small Texas city.

"Clinton's done something that has the potential of making a contribution but at the same time leaves Dole way out on the periphery," said Jerry Johnson, who directs the leadership institute at Austin College, a small liberal-arts institution tucked into a scrubby hillside of north Texas. "Clinton has a knack of seizing leadership opportunities and turning them to his advantage, and he does it in a way that doesn't seem calculated."

Bob Dole's own remarks in recent days have served to underline that the violence in Jerusalem threatens a peace process in a part of the world that has been important to American interests since 1948.

Democratic strategists are pressing for advantage in places like Texas, which has almost always been part of the Democratic presidential coalition. Mr. Clinton is the only Democrat since statehood to have won the White House without also winning Texas.

And it is in such targets of opportunity — this area reliably delivered Democrats to Congress for generations but handed Mr. Clinton a third-place finish in 1992 — that an early October Middle East summit could make a difference. Republicans here ruefully acknowledge that there is no effective way for Mr. Dole to trump a White House summit with leaders negotiating weighty issues of war and faith under the gentle embrace of President Clinton himself.

"He's a real good politician, doing things like pulling together summits, anything that helps in the polls," says Ronald Clark, a Sherman Republican running for a seat in the Texas House that he lost last time by four votes.

Texas has 32 electoral votes, second only to California, and right now Democrats are girding for a late offensive. The goal: maybe to snag those electoral votes, but surely to make Mr. Dole fight (and spend) to keep them, thereby diverting resources that might be used elsewhere.

Here in this ranching, drilling and manufacturing area and across the country, the White House summit already has had the effect of freezing the campaign until Sunday's presidential debate.

The risk for the president was minimal. Tensions between the followers of the ancient religions of Islam and Judaism go back centuries; almost everyone recognizes that they predate the 45 months of the Clinton administration.

As if to reinforce the point, a chorus of administration officials was saying that the principals should not, as Secretary of State Warren Christopher put it, "expect great miracles out of this."

There have been pre-election foreign policy milestones before. Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met at the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec to plan the postwar world only two months before Roosevelt defeated Thomas E. Dewey in 1944.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pronounced that "peace was at hand" in Vietnam about two weeks before the 1972 election, a false claim — the infamous Christmas bombing was only two months away — designed in large measure to defuse the war issue and undercut President Richard Nixon's opponent, George McGovern.

And on Oct. 31, 1968, President Lyndon Johnson halted the bombing of North Vietnam to help Vice President Hubert Humphrey in his bid to stop Mr. Nixon.

For President Clinton, the effect in Texas and other states still in play will have been to reassert his presence on the world stage.

"For anyone who has any doubt about this man's capacity to perform as other presidents have, as a big man in foreign policy, this is an enormous symbol," said Michael Beschloss, a prominent writer on postwar American diplomatic history.

The president campaigned in Texas on Friday. He was all over the state again on Tuesday — on the cover of the Herald Democrat, the local paper here, and on all the news shows. Despite his efforts, Mr. Dole was an afterthought.

The Boston Globe.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Death of a Poet

LONDON — The death of William Morris occurred at his house at Hammersmith yesterday [Oct. 3] morning. Mr. Morris's health began to fail last February and no improvement was manifested. "With his death," says the *St. James Gazette*, "England loses one of her most distinguished poets of the Victorian era." Mr. Morris was privately asked, after the death of Lord Tennyson, if he would accept the vacant poet-laureateship if formally offered him. He declined the proffered honor, his reasons being political, for Mr. Morris embraced somewhat extreme Socialistic doctrines.

1921: Bambino's Loss

NEW YORK — The success of the Yankees in winning the bunting in the American League stands to cost Babe Ruth $50,000. Participation in the World's Series bars all players from taking part in subsequent barnstorming trips. Tentative arrangements were made for such a tour by the Bambino which would last four or five weeks. He was to receive $3,500 for the average week-day exhibition game and $5,000 for his hour's work on Sundays. With the winning of the flag by New York the tour had to be called off.

1946: Palestine Plan

LONDON — The plan for the establishment in two years of a unified Palestinian state under a democratic constitution with an elected legislature as proposed by representatives of the Arab states at the London conference on Palestine was made public tonight [Oct. 3]. Significantly, the Arabs stipulate that Jewish immigration into Palestine be entirely prohibited and that "the existing land transfer restrictions should remain unchanged."

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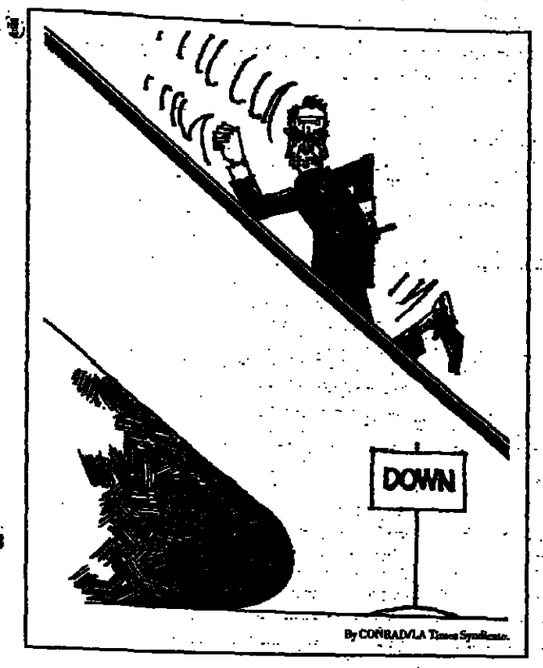
OPINION/LETTERS



Remembering the Clear Winter Days of Kabul in 1961

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — The snow on the Hindu Kush mountains sparkled in the winter sunshine as the Aeroflot flight from Moscow began its approach to Kabul airport.

My wife, Peg, and I — en route to India — were looking forward to

MEANWHILE

getting there after the journey in the chilly, poorly insulated aircraft.

Upon arriving, however, an immigration officer demanded our visas — and we didn't have any. We had been told in London and Moscow that since we were to be in Afghanistan for only a week, we didn't need any.

"Don't need visas!" the officer exclaimed. "You will go back on the plane to Moscow."

An hour or so later, when the flight took off for Moscow, the issue was settled: We were under arrest in Afghanistan as illegal immigrants.

It was 1961, in midwinter, when the average temperature in Kabul is well below zero. And prisons there have never enjoyed five-star rating.

As we were about to be taken off to the lockup, a guardian angel appeared in the form of an American diplomat who had heard the altercation in the terminal and understood that I was in Afghanistan as a reporter. He pleaded with the officials that since we could scarcely escape from the country, we should be put under hotel arrest until our case could be considered.

Some days later, we were summoned to the Ministry of Culture. There, the minister — an urbane, Western-educated man — explained the nature of our crime and said that our case had been taken before a court in our absence. Instead of being imprisoned, we had been fined.

He named the king's ransom that the court had decided was a fitting penalty. After allowing this disturbing news to sink in, the minister added: "But we are a civilized people and since you came here to report about our country, the Ministry of Culture has agreed to pay the fine on your behalf."

I wonder if the strict Islamic regime just established by the Taleban in Kabul will ever show such flexibility.

Six years had passed since my previous visit to the country. I found that there had been great improvements. Before, progress had bypassed this land of camel paths and donkey trails, of grinding poverty, superstition, ignorance and neglect.

Landlocked, ravaged by unpredictable changes in weather and largely friendless in the world, Afghanistan had appealed to the United States for aid. It got a little, but the average Afghan noticed no change.

Improvement came only as a result of Cold War competition between the superpowers. The Soviet Union decided to match every U.S. dollar with two of its own.

High in the blue winter skies in 1961 were the vapor trails of jet fighters and bombers, made in Russia but piloted by Afghans. The troops, barefoot when I had seen them years before, now had Soviet boots, automatic rifles and tanks.

North of Kabul, toward the Soviet border, Russian engineers were tunneling through the Hindu Kush to complete a spectacular 2,000-kilometer circuit of highway around the country, linking the interior towns and villages with new industrial zones and the markets of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat and Mazar-i-Sharif. Oil had begun to flow from new wells in the northwest.

In this remote theater of the Cold War, the Soviet Union seemed to be winning hands down. Westerners in Kabul conceded the Russians had made more friends in six months than they had made in all the years since the end of World War II.

But in the years that followed, the Soviets' understanding of Afghanistan failed dismally.

After the Soviet invasion in 1979, Afghanistan became Moscow's Vietnam. It was a misguided adventure that set the Soviet empire on its course to self-destruction, and roused Afghan guerrilla fighters and Muslim zealots in a holy war against Communism.

But of that, or the Taleban, there was no sign 35 years ago, when Afghanistan's hopes were high that life would get better.

The writer, who has reported on major events in Asia since World War II, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Questions Dole and Clinton Should Expect

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The most powerful person in the world this week is Jim Lehrer, moderator of Sunday night's first presidential debate.

After each debater's two-minute opening statement, the novelist will choose the questions to be put to Bob Dole and Bill Clinton. A 90-second answer will be followed by a 60-second rebuttal and a 30-second surrebuttal.

I have not spoken to Mr. Lehrer about this, but here are a few of the questions that both sides expect to be asked, with a handy-dandy, nonpartisan guide to viewers about how to judge the winner.

Expected by Mr. Dole: How can you provide a 15 percent tax cut without busting the budget? See if he goes into a policy-wonk crouch, with defensive details and seeming to pander to voters' greed, or if he seizes the chance to show the basic difference in approaches to governing.

See if President Clinton's response is defensive, directed to his competing tax cut, or if he prefers to take credit for lower deficits. Does Mr. Clinton knock Mr. Dole off balance with an unexpected claim rather than let Mr. Dole close out the round with a "tax-and-spend liberal" crusher?

Expected by Mr. Clinton: Aren't you concerned that your veto of the bill to ban the partial-birth procedure places you outside the mainstream on the abortion issue? See if he sounds defensive by making the slippery-slope argument, or is able to widen the gender gap by charging Republicans with being against women on everything from family leave to affirmative action. Does Mr. Dole then take that bait or zero in on "abortion extremism"?

Expected by Mr. Dole: Can any 73-year-old man be expected to withstand the stresses of the modern presidency? Will he say how he has been running flat out for eight months and feels fine, then challenge Mr. Clinton to release health records? Will Mr. Clinton fall for that, or brush it off and grab the high graciousness ground by hoping to be as peppy as Mr. Dole when he's in his mid-70s? Can Mr. Dole close the round with a Reaganesque quip, differentiating between physical activity and policy action?

Expected by Mr. Clinton: Will you grant the House's request that you pledge not to use your power to pardon people accused or convicted of crimes who might otherwise incriminate you? Tens of millions of undecideds may base their decision on a Clinton refusal to "take the pardon pledge," enabling Mr. Dole to exploit the distrust issue. But for Mr. Clinton to disappoint jailbirds and aides expecting pardons might break the dam against Whitewater prosecution: does Mr. Clinton find a way to wriggle out? Does Mr. Dole make full use of his most crucial rebuttal, expressing anger at a plain cover-up, or will he not want to come across as an old meanie? Will Mr. Clinton blow his stack in surrebuttal, or not have to? That's likely to be the newsmaker of the night, on which viewers can judge whether Mr. Clinton acts crooked or honest, whether Mr. Dole seems harsh or is too careful not to be.

Expected by both sides to be directed at either: a question on crime and drugs.

Will Mr. Clinton be able to bury Mr. Dole in statistics on declines in crime while excoriating him for opposing the "100,000 cops on the beat"?

Or will Mr. Dole be able to focus on the doubling of teenage drug use during Mr. Clinton's term, demanding that Mr. Clinton stop using "executive privilege" to hide an FBI memo embarrassing the White House on drugs?

Both sides also expect a question about the Middle East. Will Mr. Dole criticize Mr. Clinton for blatantly intervening in the Israeli election, thereby losing U.S. leverage as mediator, and for recently refusing to veto a pro-Palestinian UN resolution? Or will Mr. Clinton score as the patient facilitator, charging Mr. Dole with interference with the peace process?

Will Mr. Clinton say "extreme" more than Mr. Dole says "liberal"? Does Mr. Dole fade in the stretch, as the media expect, as Mr. Clinton begins to enjoy himself? When Mr. Clinton bemoans the absence of Ross Perot, will Mr. Dole have a riposte appealing to the Perot sliver? Does either commit a gaffe, like Mr. Dole's "Brooklyn Dodgers" or Mr. Clinton's "drive-by pregnancies"?

Who makes you feel safer? Save this scorecard. Be your own pundit.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Drug Problems

Regarding "If Americans Are Addicts, It's Not the CIA's Fault" (Opinion, Sept. 24) by William Raspberry:

Mr. Raspberry misses the point. If the CIA, which supposedly includes America's best and brightest, can be seduced by the lure of drug profits in order to achieve its objectives, how can we possibly expect a dirt-poor, unemployed, inner-city resident to resist that same temptation?

MARK GREER.
Porterville, California.

Regarding "Want a U.S. Job? Take a Drug Test, or Don't Apply" (Sept. 20):

As with many elements of America's "war on drugs," mass drug testing seems to offer the opportunity for government and the private sector to "get tough." The reality is different, however.

As a former Marine Corps officer who was active with that service's urinalysis program in the 1980s, I can say that marijuana use did go down after mass random testing was initiated. Marijuana is detectable for at least a month after use, while cocaine, opiates, amphetamines and PCP are no longer detectable after three or four days. LSD is not detectable at all. The result was that the vast majority of those caught had used the least harmful of the substances tested for.

This program thus encouraged users to stop smoking marijuana and go to the harder substances, which substantially reduced their chances of getting caught.

In addition, the article failed to mention false positive results from drug testing. Even with an error rate of 2 percent, or 20 people out of every 1,000 tests, you end up nationwide with hundreds of people falsely charged with illegal drug use — people who potentially can suffer devastating penalties.

On legal grounds, random drug testing in the military can be accepted since members do give up some of their privacy upon joining the service.

In the civilian sector, however, mass testing seems to me to be an improper search conducted without probable cause.

JOSEPH M. GUERRA.
Trofa, Portugal.

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- Maison de la Presse, 1, Route Bleue

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- Maison de la Presse, 4 Ave. Victor Hugo
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- Cygne d'Or, 29, Quai des Belges
- Mag Presse, 6, Rue de Breteuil
- Kiosque Presse, Place du Gal de Gaulle
- Kiosque Presse, Place Delibes
- Kiosque Presse, 15, Place de la Joliette
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

INTERNATIONAL

For Enraged Palestinian Youths, the Final Chance for Peace Has Come

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

AL AROUB REFUGEE CAMP, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — A motley group of young men, wearing old jeans and dirty sneakers, clambered to the rooftops Thursday and let the soldiers below know what they thought of the summit meeting that ended the night before in Washington.

Bottles, filled with gasoline and topped with rags that had been lit with a plastic lighter, flew in graceful arches over the houses toward the lonely stretch of asphalt. A half dozen helmeted Israeli paratroopers, hugging either side of the street, glanced up moments before the first crash of the gasoline bombs. Smoke, burning rags and shards of glass rained down on the patrol and the jittery troops pointed their black, snub-nosed M-16 assault rifles, all equipped with grenade launchers under the barrels, toward their attackers.

The young Palestinians, experienced street fighters, ducked, crouched and scampered to avoid detection until the troops let loose with a deadly volley of live ammunition.

The attack ended as suddenly as it had begun. Frightened families slammed tight their shutters. Children let out wails of fear. And the troops pulled back behind some trees, anxiously scanning the maze of concrete hovels for any movement. There was none. The refugee camp fell, once again, still and silent.

The scene looked as if it could have been lifted from the six-year Palestinian uprising. But, deep below the surface, the differences were profound and bode ill for any future conflict that might erupt if the faltering peace process sputters out.

The young men who carried out this assault have little schooling, no jobs, no hopes of getting any jobs and a future so bleak that confrontation has become a vocation.

It would be easy to say they have become Islamic radicals, as they all say they are believers. But, in fact, they have little ideology, saying that they will back any group that is willing to kill Jews, whether it is Yasser Arafat's 30,000-strong Palestinian police force or the militant Islamic group Hamas.

"The moment the Palestinian police opened fire on the Jewish troops last week they became our brothers," said Jamal Abu Mohammed, as he stood at the edge of the camp.

"Before that they had been Israeli rent-a-cops in Arab uniforms," he added. "But now they have proved that they are with us. We are all one now. We will together drive the Jewish occupiers from our land."

The Aroub refugee camp, about 15 kilometers outside of Hebron, is a squalid rabbit-warren surrounded by a chain-link fence patrolled by Israeli paratroopers, several of whom said they did not particularly like their job.

There are no trees, gardens, patches of grass or even flower boxes to offset the hard, dusty rocks and gray concrete blocks that make up the walls of homes that see six or eight people packed to a room. The camp, like the city of Hebron, remains under round-the-clock curfew, and the confrontation Thursday morning ended the day's possibility that the 5,000 people trapped inside might get an hour to go out and buy food.

The *intifada*, the uprising that lasted six years and finally drove the Israelis to negotiate a peace accord with Mr. Arafat, was carried out by young men whose parents had often proved docile and compliant under Israeli occupation.

Those that began the intifada are now in their 20s, some have joined the Palestinian police, others have started families and work at menial jobs. They can still recall stable homes, traditional ties, enough income to survive and the driving ambition that once made the Palestinians the best-educated Arabs in the Middle East.

"The old uprising was carried out to establish our own state," said one of the young men, Abu Ahmed, "but if the violence begins again it will lead to a war where our goal will be to exterminate the Jews."

If Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel refuses to push ahead with the Oslo peace accords he will face a different foe than the one Israel grew accustomed to in the past, one perhaps readier to die.

Most Palestinians interviewed Thursday said Mr. Netanyahu had one last chance to salvage the peace process when talks begin at the edge of the Gaza Strip on Sunday. If this effort fails, they said, there will be no holding back the volcanic rumblings of hatred and frustration that fuel many young and desperate Palestinians.

"There is a terrible fury brewing here," said Hama Abu Ghoush, 32. "It frightens even me. We are hanging by a thread. If the talks on Sunday fail, if we are convinced that the peace process is dead, then it will kill all our hope for a better life. Many people, already depressed, are too tired to fight. But there is a whole generation with nothing more to lose. They want only vengeance and blood. All they are waiting for is the signal to start."

'Let This Thing Work'

Clinton Plea Sums Up Mideast Talks

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — What little the emergency Middle East summit meeting produced was best summed up in President Bill Clinton's anxious plea to Israelis and Palestinians: "Please, please give us a chance to let this thing work in the days ahead."

As yet another Palestinian youth fell to Israeli bullets in Hebron and as Palestinians greeted the reports from Washington this week with dismay, it was far from certain that the peacemakers would be given this chance or that "this thing" would work.

Mr. Clinton may well have been right when he said that given the deadlines and violence, there was not much more anyone could realistically expect beyond the pledge of accelerated negotiations on Hebron and other issues.

NEWS ANALYSIS

But that left Yasser Arafat with little to show his people beyond a new level of familiarity with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who appeared more accepting of the Palestinian leader after the intensive contacts. Much of what happens next will depend on how he convinces the Palestinians to accept the idea that the Israeli pledges might be for real.

Mr. Netanyahu had the easier sell to his constituents, since the plan adopted was essentially the one he had come with. But the more important question was whether he had recognized that further equivocation was impossible and that gaining a temporary advantage over Mr. Arafat was not the same as precluding the next explosion. Leaving Mr. Arafat defeated would clear the field for more radical, rejectionist Palestinian factions.

Given the formidable differences and tensions in which the summit meeting began, it was hardly a negligible achievement to bring Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat face to face for several hours, drawing from them a commitment to immediate and intensive negotiations on Israeli withdrawal from Hebron.

Mr. Clinton's pleas forcibly reaffirmed that this summit session was not one of those innumerable meetings, shuttles and declarations intended only to "put the peace process back on track" but rather a desperate attempt to put out a fire before it turned into a conflagration.

With the West Bank and the Gaza Strip clamped in a vise of Israeli armor and soldiers under orders to shoot if attacked, the potential for carnage was evident.

The clashes in Hebron on Wednesday augured another funeral, more stones, harder positions. And the efforts of the spin doctors in Washington were not likely to alter the sense among Palestinians that their chief had lost the diplomatic battle. Mr. Arafat's grim expression as he sat alongside Mr. Netanyahu while Mr. Clinton spoke was more eloquent than any comment.

The arrangement for continuous talks spelled out by Mr. Clinton was essentially Mr. Netanyahu's original position. The Palestinian demands for a gesture, a concession, produced nothing, not even a vague time frame for withdrawing from Hebron, let alone the firm deadline pressed upon the Israelis by Mr. Clinton.

The Palestinians had been convinced that the violence of last week, in which their casualties were many times greater than the Israelis', had finally alerted the world to their plight. They read the global demands that Israel close the disputed entrance to a tourist tunnel, the widespread recognition of their frustration, the active intervention of the United States, the United Nations resolution, as levers that would compel Mr. Netanyahu to make a concrete demonstration that he would at last move ahead on peace.

But it is one of the maddening features of the cyclical crises of the Middle East that the perceptions of the competing sides rarely coincide.

To Mr. Netanyahu — and as polls showed, to a large number of Israelis — the salient aspect of the violence was that Palestinians had used the arms that Israel allotted them to kill Israeli soldiers.

Israelis initially assailed Mr. Netanyahu for his judgment in opening the tunnel and in allowing frustrations among Palestinians to rise to a boiling point. But it was not long before they began to reflect indignation with the Palestinians and to perceive the tunnel as a Jewish stake to Jerusalem, and therefore never to be closed.

A poll by the daily newspaper Ma'ariv on Monday found that 60 percent of Israelis questioned believed that the tunnel should stay open and that 66 percent thought it had been an error to arm the Palestinians.

Even stronger was the conviction of Mr. Netanyahu's religious and nationalist constituency that the violence had been deliberately fomented by their nemesis, Mr. Arafat, and that he could not be allowed to "reap the fruits" of such impudence.

To this constituency, the cries of the Palestinians and much of the rest of the world were part of the mendacious propaganda that Israel and the Jews have endured at every stage of their history. In times of crisis, they held, Jews stand alone and must stand firm.

Awad Awad/Agence France-Presse

Masked Palestinians burning a portrait of Benjamin Netanyahu, the Israeli prime minister, during a march through Hebron on Thursday to protest Israeli troops' fatal shooting of a man there during a demonstration.

BURMA: *Pressure Mounts*

Continued from Page 1

time that they might not support an application by the military regime there for membership in ASEAN unless it permits a more open society. Burma was accepted as an observer by the organization in July.

Officials of the Philippines and Thailand said Thursday that their countries would be reluctant to endorse Burma's request to join ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, next year if the recent crackdown on the Burmese opposition continued.

Malaysia, one of the strongest supporters of Burmese membership, confirmed that the group's previous consensus had been broken by Rangoon's actions.

"We view what is happening in Burma with some concern and hope the government of Burma will be able to deal with it in a manner acceptable to all," said Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, Malaysia's foreign minister.

He added that Burma's opportunity to join ASEAN was still there but would need "a full consensus."

ASEAN is the region's premier political "club," and the Burmese junta recently submitted a formal application to join. In doing so, critics said, it was seeking to legitimize its rule and deflect international pressure for rapid reform, especially from the West.

The organization's members — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — as well as China have until now resisted Western pressure for a harsher policy on Burma, including possible sanctions.

Instead ASEAN has pursued "constructive engagement" with Rangoon, using economic influence and quiet persuasion rather than public confrontation to try to bring about gradual change.

But officials said that Burma's renewed crackdown since Friday on the opposition National League for Democracy and its leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, had made it more difficult for the organization to agree to Rangoon's request for membership, although the policy of constructive engagement was unlikely to be abandoned.

The United Nations General Assembly, which is meeting in New York, is soon expected to pass a strongly worded resolution calling for an end to human rights abuses in Burma, the release of all political detainees and the opening of a dialogue between the military and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

The National League for Democracy won a landslide victory in a 1990 general election in Burma. Although voting was organized by the military, it refused to recognize the results.

A Philippine official said Thursday that given what was happening in Burma and the highly critical reaction of an overwhelming majority of UN members, "ASEAN does not want to have its international credentials tarnished by opening its doors prematurely to Rangoon and thus appearing to condone its repression."

Fidel Ramos, the Philippine president, indicated Wednesday that ASEAN leaders were likely to review Burma's application for membership at an informal summit meeting in Jakarta on Nov. 30.

Making it clear that he regarded reform as a condition for membership, Mr. Ramos said that "in the meantime" Burma was expected to meet ASEAN standards for a democratic system as well as for liberalized trade.

On a visit to Washington on Monday, Tony Tan, Singapore's deputy prime minister, said that Singapore hoped the Burmese government "will be able to make progress toward becoming a more open government — something more in line with the other ASEAN countries."

MIDEAST: *Palestinians Warn of New Violence Unless Swift Progress Is Made on Hebron*

Continued from Page 1

toward determining whether they continued to believe in the possibility of peace with Israel, as outlined in the Oslo accords. "I believe Sunday is the last chance for the peace process," warned Ahmed Tibi, an Israeli Arab and Arafat adviser on Israeli affairs.

The Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas by its Arabic acronym, called on Palestinians not to wait but to organize "marches and total confrontations" with Israeli authorities after prayers Friday, the Muslim day of rest.

Israeli and Palestinian sources said Mr. Arafat's Palestinian Authority had urged patience, however, and Palestinians interviewed at random seemed willing to give the new discussions a chance.

"Arafat said don't do anything, so nobody's doing anything," said Amin Rayan, 28, an unemployed worker walking the calm streets of Ramallah, a West Bank town north of Jerusalem that was the scene of armed clashes last week.

"As long as there is hope, the people will remain calm," said Ghazi Hamad, a member of Mr. Arafat's Palestinian National Council. "But if the people lose hope in these new talks, I guess they will explode."

A few rock-throwing incidents were reported Thursday in Hebron, where Israeli troops killed a demonstrating youth Wednesday.

But Israeli authorities said the West Bank and Gaza for the most part remained calm in the face of a military presence reinforced since last week.

In an effort to encourage the calm, Israel Radio reported that Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai ordered commanders to pull tanks back from around Bethlehem and to consider pulling them back from other West Bank towns as security conditions permit.

Similarly, the Israeli government underlined Mr. Netanyahu's pledge in Washington to ease travel and other restrictions in Gaza and the West Bank if the situation remains calm in coming days.

Israeli forces have barred Palestinians from moving from town to town.

Hebron is the last major West Bank town under full Israeli occupation. Under the 1993 accords and later agreements, Israeli troops were to have withdrawn six months ago, leaving behind only a small detachment to guard 450 radical Israeli settlers who live in the city center, surrounded by 80,000 hostile Palestinians.

Russia Charges Ex-Navy Captain as Traitor

Safety Expert Helped Norwegian Group Write Report on Nuclear Accidents

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's security service has formally charged a retired navy captain, Alexander Nikitin, with treason, revealing state secrets and forgery stemming from his work on an environmental report detailing accidents on Russia's nuclear submarine fleet.

The charges were disclosed in St. Petersburg by Valeri Kolpachkov, a spokesman for the security service, known as the FSB, which arrested Mr. Nikitin on Feb. 6 and has kept him imprisoned in solitary confinement since then. Mr. Nikitin is accused of contributing to a report about the nuclear submarine problems for a Norwegian environmental group, the Bellona Foundation.

Mr. Nikitin and Bellona have said that the charges are unfounded, and the rights group Amnesty International has listed Mr. Nikitin as a "possible prisoner of conscience." Bellona said Thursday that Mr. Nikitin had been denied his rights. In the past, his lawyer, Yuri Schmidt, has said the charges are based on an outdated Defense Ministry list of secret documents, which has itself been kept secret, and that the FSB has bypassed a more recent Law on State Secrets.

Mr. Nikitin, who had earlier worked at the Defense Ministry's Department of Nuclear Safety, was one of the authors of the report, "The Russian Northern Fleet," published this year by Bellona. The charges against Mr. Nikitin are apparently based on Chapter 8, "Nuclear Submarine Accidents," which describes incidents and accidents from 1961 to 1995 in which at least 507 sailors were killed.

For example, the report includes a passage about the April 1989 sinking of the nuclear submarine Komsomolets off the Norwegian coast following a fire in which 42 sailors died. The report says the submarine sank with its reactor and two nuclear warheads on board. But no secret information is cited in the report; rather, it is attributed to a book, newspaper articles and some interviews with survivors.

The report disclosed common factors in Soviet nuclear submarine accidents: shoddy, rushed construction, inadequate testing and poor training of the crews. Once, a Soviet commander complained that 11 of 28 crew members could not speak Russian and therefore were not qualified to work with the nuclear reactor on board, the report said.

According to Reuters, the forgery charge is that Mr. Nikitin continued to use his military identity card after leaving the service and that he obtained access to secret documents with the card.

After repeatedly complaining about secrecy and a violation of Russian laws in the case, Mr. Nikitin's lawyer was given access to about 5,000 pages of documents, but Bellona said they were "unsystematically presented and difficult to get an overview" of .

Mr. Nikitin, 43, has been reported in ill health. No date has been set for trial.

— DAVID HOFFMAN

JAPAN: *Young Hope to Sweep Out the Old*

Continued from Page 1

as "Big Brother" since America occupied Japan after World War II. They have held a lingering sense of gratitude to the United States for bringing democracy here and for rebuilding the economy.

But the younger crowd has no such memory and views Japan as an equal partner and competitor of the United States.

In recent days, 32 veteran politicians, among them longtime power brokers and kingmakers, have announced that they would retire. Twenty-six of them are older than 65.

"The generational change is one of the few things we can predict in this election," said Yoshimasa Hayashi, 35, one of the youngest members of the Diet, or Parliament.

The older politicians in their 70s and 80s were raised before World War II in a Japan that was poor and striving. To them, good politics has meant the ability to bring roads and bridges to their home districts. The younger leaders know an affluent Japan and have the luxury of different concerns.

"More public works projects is not what is important now," said Mr. Hayashi. "We already have the bridges we need. We don't need pork-barreling."

Rather, he said, younger leaders are concerned about issues such as the quality of life and education.

So the leaders of the new Democratic Party trumpet as one of its strengths the fact that it is led by people born after World War II.

"The public is tired of professional politicians," agreed Tokiyo Kuromiya, a political consultant in Tokyo. She said a *kaze*, or wind, is blowing across the land. "The wind in Japanese politics is behind the young."

Analysts here know there is a youth kaze sweeping through the election. Their question is whether it will wind up being a typhoon.

For example, if the famed Japanese seniority system begins to topple in politics as it has in business, that may make room for women in this nation's thoroughly male halls of power. Only 2 percent of the 511 members in the lower house of Parliament are women, the lowest of any developed country.

YELTSIN: *From Hospital, He Reminds Russia He's in Charge*

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ay, Mr. Chernomyrdin's spokesman aid the prime minister had taken part in ie exercise, apparently sitting in for Mr. 'eltsin.

Meanwhile, from his hospital room, Ir. Yeltsin on Thursday fired back at tose, including Mr. Lebed, who have isisted he step aside because of his npending heart surgery. In the first of hat the Kremlin said would be regular dio addresses, he denounced those ho "indulge in petty intrigues" during s illness.

"Don't hurry to change the portraits i the wall," he said. "The country does ive a president, moreover a working esident."

Both Mr. Lebed and the Communist irty leader, Gennadi Zyuganov, said st week that Mr. Yeltsin should step down. Under the Russian Constitution, the president must yield power to Mr. Chernomyrdin if he suffers a long-term inability to carry out his duties. In that case, elections must be held within three months. Mr. Yeltsin has said he will transfer power to Mr. Chernomyrdin only briefly — during the operation.

Mr. Yeltsin has been in the Central Clinical Hospital here since Sept. 13, and the coronary artery bypass operation might be carried out in November or December. His spokesman, Sergei Yastrzhembsky, said recently that Mr. Yeltsin was working only about two hours a day, doing paperwork.

But this week the Kremlin has tried to demonstrate Mr. Yeltsin as more actively engaged, distributing video clips of him, wearing a sweater, and speaking a few sentences before meetings in his hospital room.

In the radio speech, Mr. Yeltsin endorsed Mr. Lebed's peace pact with the Chechens, which he had declined to do earlier. Mr. Lebed "has fulfilled my directive and stopped the fighting," Mr. Yeltsin said, adding: "The most important thing is that the bloodshed has been stopped."

Mr. Lebed's peace agreement has come under heavy fire in Moscow. When the lower house of Parliament, the State Duma, opened its session this week, Mr. Lebed was jeered by lawmakers who shouted "shame, shame" and "traitor." Some of the most withering rhetoric came from the interior minister, Anatoli Kulikov, whose troops make up the bulk of those retreating from Chechnya. Mr. Lebed had threatened to quit if Mr. Kulikov was not ousted, but Mr. Yeltsin ignored him and gave Mr. Kulikov a medal. Mr. Lebed backed down.

SENATE: *Democrats Grab Center and, They Hope, the Chamber*

Continued from Page 1

"The Republicans went far right in a majority of their states, and in most of those states we're competitive or ahead," said Steve Jarding, spokesman for the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. "We nominated guys who were moderates to begin with, while they picked the wrong guys, and now we're going to win."

But Republicans say Democrats are misreading the message of the primaries and are paying too much attention to social issues — especially abortion — in their desire to label Republican candidates as "extreme" and therefore unelectable.

Moreover, independent political analysts note that while the Republican slate may be tilted to the right, in most cases ideology may not have been a pivotal concern to primary voters and may not be to voters in the general election either.

"You have to look at how they campaign, and what the voters know of them and think of them," said Stuart Rothenberg, who publishes a political newsletter. Many Republican candidates may be social conservatives, he added, but they usually can attract a wider variety of voters with other themes.

Still, in Kansas and Wyoming, two states that have not elected a Senate Democrat in decades, moderate Democrats are running virtually even against abortion foes. In Georgia and Illinois, strong Democratic candidates have opened up leads on conservative opponents, while in Michigan, a conservative Republican appears to have foundered in what the party hoped would be a strong challenge to Senator Carl Levin.

Many Senate elections could eventually turn on a variety of factors besides ideology. And analysts also point out that Republicans in Massachusetts and New Jersey have picked some moderates of their own, posing unforeseen challenges to Democrats.

But that is not the case in Illinois, where Mr. Salvi's primary victory gave the Republicans a conservative candidate in a swing state where political extremes historically do not prosper — a history borne out in the polls. Mr. Salvi and Representative Richard Durbin, 51, Democratic nominee for the seat of Paul Simon, a Democrat retiring from the Senate, have followed the national party script. The Republicans have branded Mr. Durbin as "too liberal" for Illinois, while Mr. Democrats call Mr. Salvi a dangerous extremist outside the state's "mainstream."

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TOMORROW: MONEY

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1996

Leisure

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Crossing to America: A Freighter for the '90s

By Stephens Broening

BALTIMORE — Steaming westward in the Channel we sink the cliffs of Le Havre into the horizon. By now the harbor pilot has left the ship and we are making 19 knots toward Cherbourg and, beyond that, the vast Atlantic and New York. But first, the last good-bye. Off Barfleur I phone from the bridge to Marc and Therese, old friends who have a big stone house by the coast. Marc is amused to hear from me. "Look out the window," I tell him. "It's me. Really."

The sky is a blizzard of stars. The dark sea breathes a steady hiss as the great ship slides across its flat surface. Finally, 36 years after I flew to Europe for the first time, I am making the crossing by freighter in what I intend as a smooth transition from newspaper work to another life.

"It looks quite good. You see that big Azores High in front of us?" says Andreas Reichel, the 39-year-old master of the Washington Senator, showing me a weather map faxed from the meteorological service. "We could even be ahead of schedule. Unless Edouard there stays too long on the coast." At this point, Hurricane Edouard is a white swirl in the Caribbean.

RHYTHMS OF LIFE AT SEA We are due in New York in eight days. There is plenty of time to adjust my rhythms to those of the ship.

"We eat at 8, 12 and 6," Captain Reichel had informed me. "You will, of course, join me at my table. There is one other passenger, a nice Bavarian lady." My co-traveler turns out to be a stout redhaired woman, a painter, nearly 70, with an Olympic appetite. The meals are prepared by Filipinos for German taste. Large portions of oxtail with potatoes, for example. Or bean soup and wurst with potatoes. Or "Schnitzel Gordon Bleu," as the menu announces. With potatoes. For breakfast, herring salad is on the table, the preference of the first engineer, Hans Juergen Buchalski, who eats it with dense Mecklenberg *Landbrot*, redolent of coriander. But Bat, the steward, will see that you get bacon and eggs and toasted rolls, if that is your pleasure. At midday and for dinner, wine is available from the captain's locker, a Cotes du Rhone or a good 1990 Bordeaux, neither one expensive.

Between meals you are on your own. This is a voyage for the self-reliant. There is no social director, there are no dances, roulette, bridge tournaments, high tea, concerts, shuffleboard or movie theater. The officers' dayroom, however, has a VCR and some videotapes. One evening, Captain Reichel, who is from eastern Germany, and Gertrude Siemens-Lange, the other passenger, watched "Forrest Gump," and it puzzled them. "This may be a very German question," begins Siemens-Lange tentatively, at lunch the next day, "but how is it that a man so . . ." She pauses for the right word. "Stupid," the captain interjects. "*Ja*, stupid," she continues. "How does a man so stupid be so successful? What can it mean?" Lamely, I answer that maybe it is something American. That seems to satisfy them.

Below decks there is a sauna and a game room with a Ping-Pong table. The Filipino crewmen (there are 12 this trip) have a long-running tournament as the Washington Senator travels from its home port in Bremerhaven to Folkstone, Antwerp, Le Havre, New York, Norfolk, Savannah, the Panama Canal, Long Beach, Oakland, Pusan, Kaosiung, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, the Suez Canal, Rotterdam and back to Bremerhaven, a 55-day journey. Over the current tournament standings someone has written, "Winner gets a trip around the world."

I DIDN'T play Ping-Pong, but I did use the rowing machine, pulling in cadence with the engine working mightily just below me. I also walked around the ship a lot. Not just the 216 meters from stern to stem, beneath tall stacks of metal containers that overhang the main deck, but, there being no elevator, up and down the eight flights of stairs from the main deck to the bridge at the rear of the vessel.

The bridge is a marvel. The container ship Washington Senator was put in service in 1994 with tools that make it possible for this behemoth to operate with a captain and a crew of just 18, so that, with three watches, no more than six people are normally on duty at any given time. One computer balances the ship's load, others determine direction, velocity, distance, fuel consumption, engine output, time to the next course change, wind, current, drift, temperature — everything you can imagine. A constant satellite link gives the vessel's position in real time. Large display terminals are arrayed behind a panoramic window that overlooks the neat rows of containers and the unpredictable ocean outside. The bridge is grand, calm and as clean as a hospital ward. So complete is the automation that a couple of times when I arrived on the bridge there was nobody there. Sitting in the captain's chair I had the feeling the ship itself was in charge.

Aft, at the fifth level, is a sun deck. The small swimming pool was being painted but I found long chairs with cushions in a locker marked "Passengers Relaxing Equipment." Relax I did, stretched out under the late summer sun that heated the plump cumulus clouds on the horizon, a breeze blowing form the north across a sea of ever-changing color and me with a Patrick O'Brian sea novel. Still another adventure of Captain Jack Aubrey. Lucky Jack Aubrey. What bliss!

If that got too strenuous, or a rain shower intervened, there was my stateroom, one flight up. My cabin was about 8 meters by 5 meters (in Paris I have seen smaller apartments), furnished with a double bed, a couch, coffee table, desk, cabinets, a couple of armchairs, an armoire, a small refrigerator and a bathroom with a shower. It looked like a first-class hotel room, except for the two good-sized portholes with the bow visible in the distance. Next door was the owner's cabin, in fact a suite with sitting room, bedroom and bath. In all, the Washington Senator has accommodations for nine passengers. (My passage, including meals, was about $1,300, arranged through the Hamburg Sud Reiseagentur in Hamburg, telephone [49-40] 37-050, fax 37-05-24-20).

For the first four days, the weather was as Captain Reichel had expected, unusually placid for the North Atlantic. The Washington Senator was making about 20 knots in an empty sea. A gull tracked us for a couple hundred miles outside Le Havre, hanging on the wind, and then vanished. We haven't seen another ship since we were south of Scilly.

By the fifth day, Monday, Edouard is beginning to cause concern. Instead of making a quick exit through Canada, so we could slip in behind it, the hurricane had loitered off Nantucket, sending high winds and heavy seas far to the east and south — in a word, toward us as we pass the Grand Banks. Captain Reichel turns the ship slightly southwestward as the swells begin to increase. Outside, the sea and sky are a uniform gray. The horizon has disappeared.

INTO THE WHIRLWIND

Tuesday morning, after a bumpy night, the sea is being whipped into rollers that trail a lacy mantle of foam. Abruptly the temperature rises. It is hot and clammy as we enter the Gulf Stream. The water temperature is now 30 degrees (86 Fahrenheit). Our speed has slowed to 11 knots.

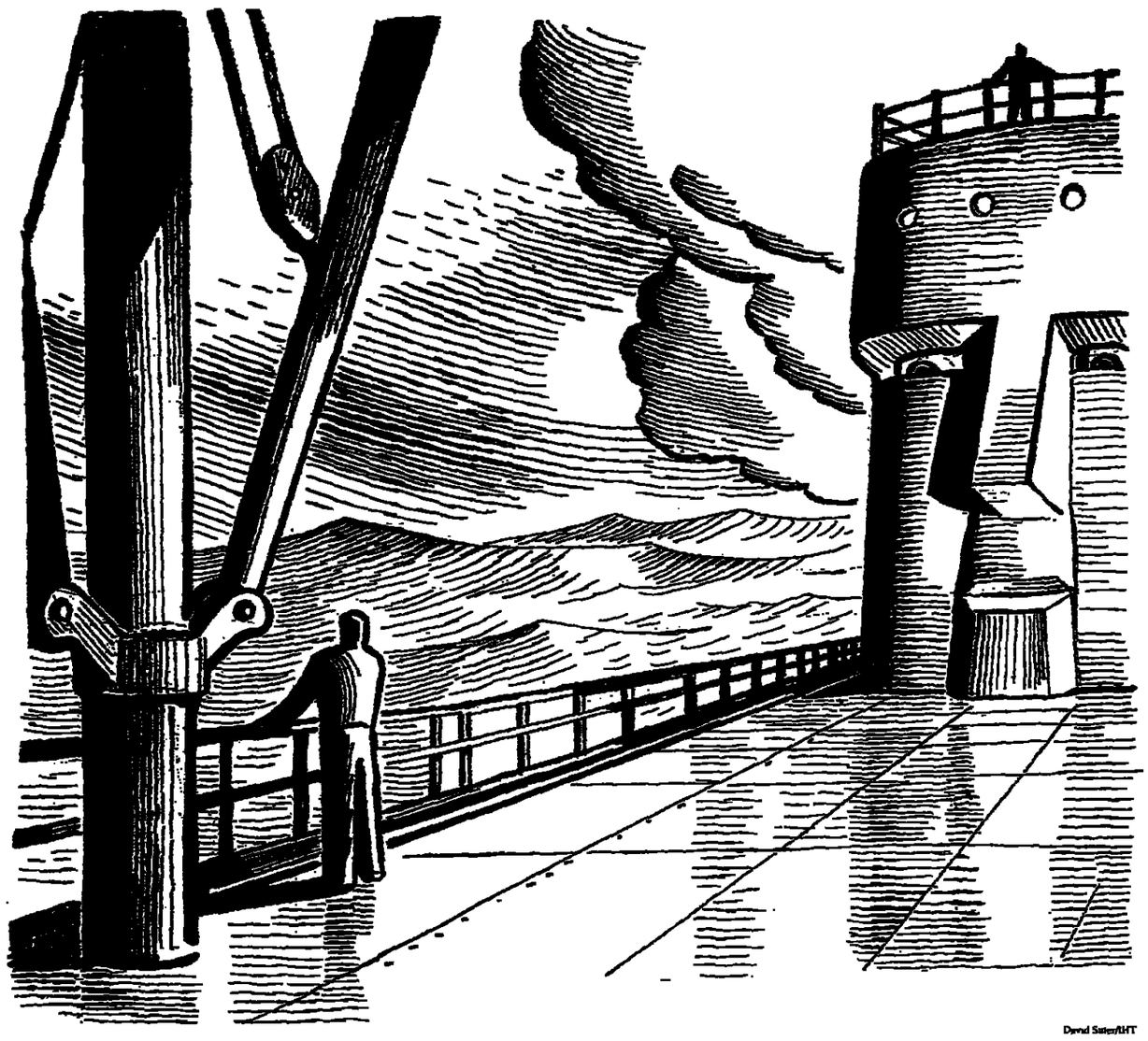
By early afternoon, the wind becomes a gale, Force 8 from the south. The seas deepen, with waves higher than seven meters crashing over our bow. The winds edge up to Force 10, just about 50 knots, and the swells rise to 10 meters. The heaving sea drives the bow beneath the waves as the stern lifts with the 28-ton propeller revolving helplessly in the air. Then the fantail slams back into the bilious water with a violent shudder. The bow rises so far that on the bridge, eight stories up, I am below it. Our speed has dropped to less than 3 knots. The sea has practically stalemated the ship's 32,816 horsepower engine. From 4 in the afternoon to midnight we advance a little more than 30 miles. Although I sleep wedged to the wall by extra pillows, twice during the night I find myself on my hands and knees on the floor beside the bed.

By mid-afternoon Wednesday the sky is clearing into a welcome screen of blue, with a few high cirrus clouds, delicate sprays of ice crystals. The sea is a friendly ultramarine. Captain Reichel expects to dock the next day at about noon. Edouard will have cost us only four hours. (A sister ship, nearer the storm center, lost 18 hours.)

Overnight, the captain pushes the Washington Senator to 22.5 knots, the fastest she has ever done. Thursday morning we arrive at the Ambrose Light beacon where we take on a dapper pilot for entry into New York harbor.

Majestically we sweep beneath the Verrazanno Bridge, with Staten Island on the port side, the towers of Wall Street to starboard and the Statue of Liberty dead ahead. We cross the harbor and slowly ease into the dock at the terminal in Bayonne, New Jersey. The massive lines are dropped and secured to bollards. The engine becomes still and the noisy cranes begin loading containers. It only remains to have a cab take me to Newark Airport where I rent a car, return to the ship to collect my bags and head down the turnpike to Baltimore. I have no winged words, but I am home again.

Stephens Broening recently left the International Herald Tribune, where he was an editor, and is working on a biography of Van Gogh.



David Sailer/IHT

Be a Hero: Jurassic Park, the Ride

By Aaron Latham

LOS ANGELES — "How wet do you want to get?" asked the guide. "Very," said my 19-year-old daughter. "Then sit in the front row." The big wooden doors — proclaiming JURASSIC PARK — swung slowly open like jaws, and we floated inside.

Riding up front in an inflatable rubber raft, my daughter, Taylor, and I entered a spacious, peaceful lagoon. The theme music from the movie welcomed us to a tranquil, lost world.

Our 25-passenger raft drifted down a creek that got narrower and narrower. The plants grew thicker and closer, seeming to advance on us. The leaves got darker now, blocking out much of the light. Gently rippling waterfalls gave way to geysers. A 50-foot ultrasaus ate a tree.

BALANCED DIET On the left bank, two small "compy" dinosaurs fought over a Jurassic Park popcorn box. The disembodied voice of the actor Richard Kiley, our host on the tour, explained that great pains had been taken to make sure that the dinosaurs ate a properly balanced diet. Fog rolled in. A stegosaurus mother, protecting her child, swung her plated tail at us. The water ran faster and darker. Something was wrong. The electrical fences were shorting out. A wrecked Jeep dangled from a guard rail directly over our heads. An empty raft drifted by carrying a turkey-sized "spitter" dinosaur. It reared up and spat at us! Alarms clanged, pipes broke, a catwalk collapsed. Then we saw the gap in the fence that was supposed to protect us from the predators.

Our raft veered into the bedlam of a pumping station coming apart at the seams.

Then our raft plunged straight down in total darkness.

□

Jurassic Park — The Ride opened as part of Universal Studios Hollywood this summer and has been setting records ever since. On July 5, it set a one-day record of 43,000 visitors.

"We try to create situations that allow you to be a participant, not a passive observer," says Phil Hettema, who was the lead designer on the Jurassic Park ride. "We want you to be the hero of the story."

This approach applies not only to Jurassic Park, but also to most of the other rides in the park. As we rode a Bay Area subway, I felt the earth begin to shake. Water mains broke. Wires broke and crackled. A police car slammed into the side of our subway car and knocked us off the rails.

I grabbed my daughter and held on tight. She laughed at me. Then a 60,000-gallon flood slammed the car.

Having somehow survived the Big One, No. 7 on the Richter scale, we made our way Back to the Future — or at any rate to a ride by that name. We climbed aboard Doc Brown's time machine, a converted DeLorean. I naturally hit my head on one of the silver winglike doors.

We strapped ourselves in and took off through time chasing a villain who was a threat to the time-space continuum. The time machine rose, flew, dodged this way and that, then headed right at the clock tower in the old town square. Look out! Now we were more in a movie than ever, for we weren't hurtling at a real tower but rather one projected on a screen that was eight stories high. But it certainly felt as if we were about to hit bricks and mortar. Ouch! We crashed right through the clock — our DeLorean shuddered — and we found ourselves flying over the crackly, smoky volcanic crust of the new and cooling Earth. Our DeLorean flew right down the throat of an erupting volcano. Then we were in the age of the dinosaurs. A big rex gave us a toothy smile and we flew down his throat, too.

Ron Navarro

How wet do you want to get?

□

We hit the bottom of the black hole. I was shaken but thankful to be alive and to have the big one behind me. Our raft started to struggle up out of the dark abyss. My breathing was slowly returning to normal.

Then I saw the most frightening monster that ever shook the earth. A Tyrannosaurus rex four stories tall stood astride our poor creek. He came at us out of the shadows of nightmare.

OUTMANEUVERED While I and everybody else were staring up at the king of tyrants, the earth simply fell away.

This ride had quite deliberately outmaneuvered us . . . convinced us the worst was over . . . waited for us to relax our guard . . . then fired its biggest gun. The fear of falling is one of mankind's oldest, most primal fears. Falling and dragons! We had both. Our raft pointed almost straight down. I told myself to hang on because it would be over soon. But it just wouldn't end. We fell and fell and fell . . . 84 feet, the longest man-made water drop in the world. Then we hit the lagoon below and a tidal wave engulfed us. I have never been wetter, not even scuba diving.

Open daily except Thanksgiving and Christmas. Hours are 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. Memorial Day Day to Labor Day, otherwise 9 A.M. to 7 P.M. Admission is $34; $26 for those aged 3 to 11; $29 for 60 and older. .

Aaron Latham's contribution to Hollywood rides was the mechanical bull in "Urban Cowboy," for which he wrote the screenplay. He wrote this for The New York Times.

NIGHTLIFE

Malate's Cafes, a Walk on the Bohemian Side of Manila

By Karen Emmons

MANILA — A Frenchman, gazing out his drab hotel window across the undulating drabness of Manila, noticed a spot of royal blue and lemon yellow flickering through the trees. After rummaging the back streets of the Malate neighborhood, he found Cafe Caribana — and dined there every evening for the rest of his trip.

Jamaican jerk chicken and rice wine are culinary sensations here, and Cafe Caribana is the only Caribbean restaurant in the Philippines. But the Frenchman more likely leaned on the mosaic-tiled tabletops for the same reason anyone clings to Malate: Whatever is left of Manila's heart and soul harbors there.

"Malate is more adventurous," said Caribana's co-owner, Joey Camara. "You get more interesting conversation, more interesting people." Yet it is a quiet part of town that foreign visitors are apt only to stumble upon.

"Malate's like a let-go place," said the owner of the Blue Cafe, John Glenn, a torch carrier of the local avant-garde.

"People open up," he said. "In Makati, they're so uppity."

His perspective illustrates Manila's uptown-downtown schism. As prosperity wended its way into the city a few years ago, it settled largely across town in the financial nerve center known as Makati. The nights there sparkle in new neon, chrome and glitz. The music is deafening, the feel homogenous.

Makati's hippest establishment, Giraffe, looks like any city's trendy bar and grill. And with music-hall-cum-eateries like Hard Rock, TGI Friday's and Studebaker's occupying a chunk of the nearby shopping mall and Tony Roma's and Italianni's off to the side, the area can't help but look like Little America.

THAT FUNKY FEELING Malate, on the older side of town near Manila Bay, is more funky with its restaurants, bars, sing-alongs and pensions having their own sounds, smells and personalities. In a city short on imagination, Filipinos say, Malate encourages spontaneity.

The joints may be joints, but conversation can be heard. Coffee is standard. Beer is cheap. Ethnicity is at home. The frequent art shows and book launchings in the cafes are accompanied by a gong and bongo band called Pinikpikan comprised of artists banging out percussion rhythms.

Malate's usual cafe crowd is bohemian: painters, poets, photographers, journalists, movie directors and occasional stars, singers, hair dressers, designers, ballerinas and choreographers, visiting artists and other travelers, the gay, the off-beat expatriates — culture addicts, as one regular put it. "But the beige linen and stuffed white shirts in neckties and the trendy in their concept dressing come here also," said Glenn.

The area used to be known largely for the Hobbit House, where dwarfs served the beer and a long-haired national music hero, Freddie Aguilar, performed along with a four-foot Elvis impersonator. Though Aguilar left and "Elvis" disappeared, the dwarfs still pack in the tourists.

A block away from Hobbit House is a drive called Remedios Circle where Filipino families lounge about in the evenings or the occasional street music fair sets up. On one point of it is Cafe Adriatico (open daily), a dark hacienda-styled place serving specialties like water-buffalo cheese on rolls known as *pan de sal*, and rich hot chocolate with tiny peanut bits. Even locals feel they have to visit from time to time.

On the opposite side of the circle is the Penguin Cafe (closed Mondays), a Casablanca-like place with an ivy-covered patio and soft lights warming the Art Decoish red cloth banquettes, marble tables and black chairs. It was the first to have monthly art and photo exhibits that other cafes now mimic.

IF there is any kind of street life in Manila, it is mostly on Nakpil, a block away from the circle. It is a street that many people wish all of Manila resembled: no potholes, tree-lined, decades-old wooden houses of the former gentry still standing intact and a string of cafes with sidewalk service under the stars.

The Blue Cafe (closed Sundays) was first; it opened a few years ago in an old house on Nakpil. Every Wednesday around 11 P.M., Glenn, a Filipino who sometimes dyes his hair platinum blonde and wears retro clothes if not a slinky evening gown, stages a drag show.

Next door is Insomnia, which plays the latest music from Los Angeles. Abutting it is Cafe Iguana with Tex-Mex ambiance and bands playing reggae and rock (both are open nightly).

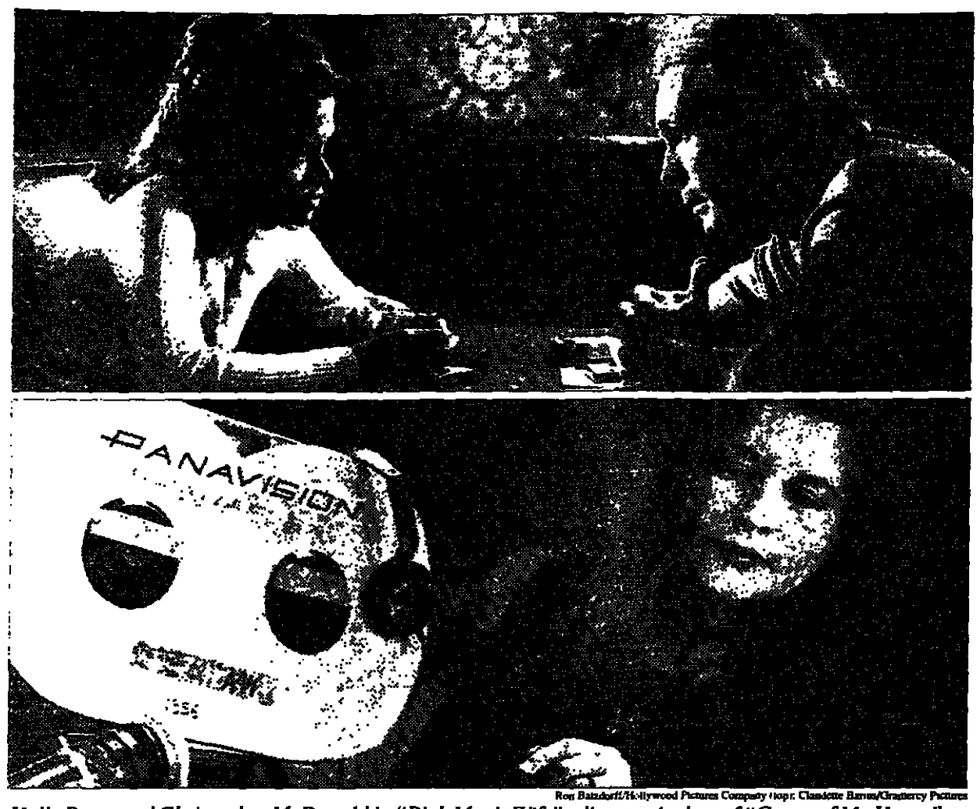
Two blocks up on the corner sits the two-sto Cafe Caribana. In the next block is the Thi World Cafe, with a few tables on its third-flo roof-top garden illuminated by lights in *capi* shell shades. Occasionally movies are project onto the wall of the building next door.

Owner Ami Miciano, who also runs the Pe guin, recently started calling the cafe by Spanish translation, Tercer Mundo, to alter image. Despite its popularity with its green vi chairs and fake leopard fur on the walls, she sa the kitschy satire has been lost on everyc except people who've been to New York. wanted to say good things can still happen in Third World. But the Pinoys" — Filipinos "don't get it. They think it's low class."

Malate's catch of the hip and cultured caught the envious eye of some Makati bars. downtowners fear the uptown franchises dc realize that their eventual move into the nei borhood would threaten to extinguish the las Manila's soul, its very attraction.

Karen Emmons is a free-lance journa based in Manila.

MOVIE GUIDE



Ron Batzdorff/Hollywood Pictures Company (top); Claudette Barius/Gramercy Pictures

Halle Berry and Christopher McDonald in "Rich Man's Wife"; director Anders of "Grace of My Heart."

GRACE OF MY HEART

Directed by Allison Anders. U.S.

A lovely moment in Allison Anders's "Grace of My Heart" finds Denise Waverly (Illeana Douglas) and Howard Caszatt (Eric Stoltz), her lover and songwriting partner, in the legendary Brill Building on Broadway, sitting at the piano discussing a number about teenage romance. It's a song that could be set up on the roof or under the boardwalk. But these particular teenage lovers are on a fire escape, and Anders's camera imagines them there. While Denise and Howard debate the political implications of this urban setting, the film interweaves the inspiration for their music and the ways in which Denise and Howard's private soap opera is finding its way onto hit records so indelible to the baby boom generation. "Grace of My Heart," about Denise's struggle toward personal and professional fulfillment in the world of popular music, taps into this lost world so energetically that it automatically generates interest and goodwill. But the film's nostalgia turns out to be something of a double-edged sword. The same audience that will be drawn to this film's subject matter is sure to notice that "Grace of My Heart" is more scrapbook than story. The career of Carole King is this film's unmistakable starting point. Edna Buxton (Douglas), a WASP heiress, has been brought up by her starchy mother to sing songs like "You'll Never Walk Alone," but she makes her break for independence in the film's evocative opening scene. Edna enters the singing contest that will start her on the road to success in the music business. Months later, in Manhattan, Edna meets Joel Milner (John Turturro), whose wig suggests Phil Spector and whose impresario instincts tell him to change Edna's name. So she becomes Denise Waverly, installed in a Brill Building cubicle as she watches the parade of pop history go by. Douglas plays Denise eagerly, but the film casts her as an old-fashioned victim in many clichéd ways. Betrayed by her husband, she takes up with a married man (Bruce Davison); both episodes bear fruit in the recording studio as Denise moves toward inventing the idea of a female singer and songwriter of King's prodigious talent. But this story offers so little novelty that the film's musical score and great retro costumes easily upstage its drama.

(Janet Maslin, NYT)

THE RICH MAN'S WIFE

Directed by Amy Holden Jones. U.S.

Is Josie Potenza really the dumbsel in distress she appears to be? When first encountered in "The Rich Man's Wife," she is under arrest on suspicion of murder. And why not? Her husband, Tony, has been found looking like ketchup-drenched Swiss cheese. Her lover, Jake Golden, is suffering from permanent hearing loss, as well as missing other vital signs dependent on having a bullet-free brain. And now Cole Wilson, a creep who insinuated himself into Josie's life, is also dead of gunshot wounds (not to mention the ax slash) in the garage of the Potenzas' lavish California home. So after Josie is given a Miranda warning, "The Rich Man's Wife," an updated film noir written and directed by Amy Holden Jones and photographed in color by Haskell Wexler, flashes back to unravel the dark deeds that have led Josie to the brink of wealthy widowhood. The film owes no little debt to Alfred Hitchcock's thriller "Strangers on a Train" and to all those movies in which homicidal maniacs pop up unexpectedly, lone women hear creaking doors and ominous footsteps, thunderstorms erupt at convenient moments and couples who share disturbing confidences speed along dark, deserted roads while windshield wipers sweep across close-ups of their tense faces. "Rich Man's Wife" also owes a debt to its audience, whose credibility is sorely taxed at turning points where sensible individuals would disagree with Josie's actions. Josie (Halle Berry) has married well, but after seven years she and Tony (Christopher McDonald), a television executive, are having affairs, and he is drinking heavily. There's still a spark of love, though, and after Josie ends her liaison with Jake (Clive Owen), Tony agrees to go off to a secluded lodge to mend their marriage. But business summons him away, and the angry Josie stays behind. One night at a bar fate puts her in the path of Cole Wilson (Peter Greene). Although his eyes and body language scream "I'm cuckoo," Josie manages to overlook his lunacy long enough to let him know that sometimes she wishes Tony were dead. Thanks to a prenuptial agreement, Josie can realize money from an end to her marriage only through widowhood. After a slow start, Berry becomes a plucky protagonist; most of the chills are provided by Greene as the deadly Cole.

(Lawrence van Gelder, NYT)

A Wonderful Time in New York

By Janny Scott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Autumn is the best time to see New York City in the way it is best seen. On foot, that is. The city's architecture, its neighborhoods, its street life, its commercial extravagance are best contemplated from a pedestrian's view.

Fall invites that. The swelter and indolence of summer have lifted. The air turns crisp, the parks turn yellow and orange.

Anyone visiting New York in autumn would do well to strike out on foot — among the cast-iron buildings of SoHo, through Chinatown, along the waterfront in Brooklyn Heights or Battery Park City, up Fifth Avenue and Museum Mile.

Central Park, magically conjured out of wasteland by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, is in better shape than it has been for years, with lawns restored, walls rebuilt, the magnificent Harlem Meer refurbished.

Outdoors and in, the rites of fall unfurl — street festivals, parades, premieres, the New York Film Festival, fashion shows and the annual migration of hordes in shimmering polyester inhaling spaghetti before the New York City marathon.

DRAMATIC PROFUSION

But as much as anything, autumn in New York ushers in the new cultural season, the amazing profusion of theatrical productions, exhibitions, concerts for which the city is best known.

Plays are back in favor on Broadway after a superabundance of musicals. Sigourney Weaver is starring in Christopher Durang's "Sex and Longing" about two close friends and sexual compulsives who become the focus of a Congressional hearing after an account of their last 300 sexual conquests lands in the hands of the religious Right.

Michael Gambon, the British actor, is making his American debut in the London production of David Hare's "Skylight." Another British play, "Taking Sides," by Ronald Harwood, opens in previews at the Brooks Atkinson Theater on Oct. 4 with Ed Harris as the American officer who headed the investigation of Wilhelm Furtwangler, Hitler's favorite conductor, during the Allies' de-Nazification program of 1946.

Zingaro, the equestrian theater troupe from Paris that sent multitudes of French fans racing for tickets at the Avignon Festival two summers ago, is making its American debut under the Bigtop at Battery Park City in "Chimere" through Nov. 10. With 26 horses and robed Indian riders accompanied by the traditional music of Rajasthan, Zingaro blends dance, theater and circus.

The first American retrospective in 35 years of the paintings of Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, whose landscapes have been seen as a precursor of Impressionism, opens at the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Oct. 29.

FERRY TOURS On a clear fall day, one of the best ways to see the city is from the water. Several companies offer guided ferry tours of the harbor and rivers — circumnavigating Manhattan, heading north up the Hudson, wandering past Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. Prices range from $14 for a 90-minute tour to $60 for a seven-hour cruise and tour. New York Waterway, (201) 902 8700; Circle Line, (212) 563-Cruises, (212) 630-8888; World Yacht, (212) 630-8100.

The New York Botanical Garden is a thrill at any season — 250 acres of wild and landscaped grounds in the heart of the Bronx, with 27 outdoor gardens, a vast Victorian conservatory and the city's sole surviving virgin woodland. Autumn sets the maple, black gum and beech foliage afire and brings the Korean chrysanthemums into bloom from late October to mid-November.

ONE of the sweetest views in Manhattan, especially in fall, can be savored from the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Roof Garden atop the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where it is possible to buy an espresso, a glass of wine or a sandwich and amble among the sculpture while surveying the skyline and the treetops of Central Park.

The New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street, an impressive example of the city's Beaux-Arts architecture, houses one of the biggest research collections in the world. A one-hour tour, at 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., is packed with delicious trivia. The drawings of Charles Addams, many from covers of The New Yorker, are now on display; a show chronicling the history of female photographers opens Oct. 19.

Bobby Short, the brilliant and charming cabaret performer who has long been the embodiment of Manhattan chic, returns to the Cafe Carlyle on Oct. 15. The cover charge is $45 a person. Call (212) 570-7189.

Jimmy Heath, the saxophonist, composer and bebop titan, celebrates his 70th birthday with his All-Star Big Band, including the likes of Slide Hampton and Barry Harris, at The Blue Note, 131 West Third Street, Oct. 22 through 27. Pay $30 to sit at a table, $20 to stand at the bar

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ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG
Rupertinum, tel: (662) 8042, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 20: "Richard Gerstl: Die Landschaften." An Expressionist in his depictions of human figures, the Austrian painter only completed 20 landscapes, all of which are exhibited here.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS
La Monnaie, tel: (2) 229-12-11. Verdi's "Don Carlos." Directed by Luc Bondy, conducted by Antonio Pappano with Jose Van Dam, Vinson Cole, Nelly Miricioiu and Martine Dupuy. Oct. 6, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 22 and 25.
Palais des Beaux-Arts, tel: (2) 507-8469, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "Victor Horta." Photographs, designs, scale models, objects and furniture document the evolution of the Belgian architect (1861-1947).

BRITAIN

LONDON
British Museum, tel: (171) 323-8525, open daily. To Jan. 5: "Mysteries of Ancient China." Ceramics, jades and bronzes from recently excavated tombs in China reveal the wealth of their occupants and of the states they ruled. The emphasis is on religious beliefs.
Imperial War Museum, tel: (171) 416-5000, open daily. To Jan. 26: "Paul Nash: Aerial Creatures." Marking the 50th anniversary of Nash's death, this exhibition of more than 50 paintings and watercolors focuses on the British painter's work for the RAF and the Ministry of Information in World War II.
National Gallery, tel: (171) 839-3321, open daily. To Jan. 5: "Now We Are 64: Peter Blake at the National Gallery." As a National Gallery Associate Artist, Blake (born in 1932) creates works inspired by the museum's collection. His "Madonna of Venice Beach" series depicts contemporary Californian scenes including images of the Virgin and Child taken from Old Master paintings.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
Exhibition Building at Charlottenborg, tel: 33-13-40-22, open daily. To Oct. 27: "125 Years of Danish Sculpture." 16 sculpture exhibitions throughout Denmark culminate with the presentation of 200 sculptures from the Royal Museum of Fine Arts in the classical rooms of Charlottenborg.

FRANCE

PARIS
Espace Eiffel Branly. To Oct. 7: "Foire Internationale de l'Art Contemporain." 140 private galleries from Europe, South Korea and the United States, exhibiting — and selling — sculptures, paintings, photographs and installations.
Musee d'Art Moderne, tel: (1) 47-23-61-27, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "Life/Live." Current artistic practices and initiatives in the United Kingdom. The exhibition features photography, video and installations.
Opera Bastille, tel: (1) 43-43-96-96. Verdi's "Rigoletto." Directed by Jerome Savary, conducted by James Conlon with Ramon Vargas, Paolo Gavanelli/Giorgio Zancanaro and Andrea Rost/Youngok Shin. Oct. 5, 9, 13, 16, 18, 23 and 25.

ROUEN
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: 35-52-00-62, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/ To Oct. 14: "Modigliani Inconnu, Dessins de la Collection Alexandre." More than 280 drawings by the French painter (1884-1920), together with seven paintings and six sculptures.

GERMANY

FRANKFURT
Schirn Kunsthalle Frankfurt, tel:. Continuing/To Nov. 24: "Sean Scully: Twenty Years, 1976-1995." 60 paintings and works on paper by the American artist (born in 1945).

STUTTGART
Staatsgalerie Stuttgart, tel: (711) 212-4074, closed Mondays. To Nov. 24: "Die Stiftung Froehlich: Deutsche Kunst der Gegenwart." A selection of modern German and American paintings, works on paper, sculptures and photographs. Featured artists include Baselitz, A.R. Penck, Sigmar Polke and Gerardt Richter.
Staatstheater, tel: (711) 203-20. Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier." Conducted by Michael Boder with Cheryl Studer, Helmut Berger-Tuna and Marilyn Schmiege. Oct. 12.

ITALY

FLORENCE
Palazzo Strozzi, tel: (55) 239-8563. Continuing/ To Jan. 6: "Gli Ingegnieri del Rinascimento." Italian Renaissance engineers and architects and their inventions.
Teatro Comunale, tel: (55) 277-211-158. Puccini's "Madama Butterfly." Directed by Keita Asari, conducted by Daniel Oren, with Daniela Dessi/Adriana Morelli, Richard Leech/Badri Maisuradze and William Shimell/Angelo Vaccia. Oct. 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20.

JAPAN

OSAKA
National Museum of Art, tel: (6) 876-2151. Continuing/To Nov. 19: "The Sleboldt: A Japan That Father and Sons Saw." A selection of 750 Japanese antiques collected by Philipp Franz von Siebold, a German doctor who taught in Japan in the early 19th century.

A bronze and gold-leafed bust excavated in China in 1986 is on exhibit at the British Museum in London.

TOKYO
Isetan Museum of Art, tel: (3) 33-52-11-11, closed Wednesdays. To Dec. 28: "Matisse and Modern Masters." On loan from the Baltimore Museum of Art, a selection of 73 works, including paintings, drawings and sculptures by Matisse as well as works by Bonnard, Braque, Gauguin, Laurencin and Renoir. The exhibition will travel to Osaka.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM
Rijksmusem, tel: (20) 673-21-21, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 27: "The Great American Watercolour!" More than 50 watercolors by John Singer Sargent, Winslow Homer, Edward Hopper and Georgia O'Keeffe.
Van Gogh Museum, tel: (20) 570-5200, open daily. Continuing/To Nov. 17: "The Colour of Sculpture." 100 works by Camille Claudel, Picasso, Max Klinger, Renoir, Rodin and Fernand Khnopff, show how artists applied color to their sculptures as a vehicle of expression.

THE HAGUE
Haags Gemeentemuseum, tel: (70) 3381-111, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 13: "De Monet à Matisse." From the collection of the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, 60 Impressionist and contemporary paintings bought by two wealthy Russian collectors around 1900. The artists exhibited include Monet, Gauguin, Cézanne, Picasso and Matisse.

ROTTERDAM
Kunsthal, tel: (10) 440-0321. To Dec. 8: "Masters of Light: Van Gogh, Mondrian, Sluijters, Toorop and others." Between 1905 and 1911 luministic painting techniques were used by Dutch artists. The exhibition documents luminism in the Netherlands and its influence on German painters such as Campendonk and Rohlfs.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH
National Gallery of Scotland, tel: (31) 332-2266, open daily. Continuing/To Oct. 20: "Velasquez in Seville." Fifty paintings, prints, drawings and watercolors painted during Velasquez's early six years in his native Seville.

SPAIN

BARCELONA
Fundacio La Caixa, tel: (3) 404-60-73, closed Tuesdays. To Jan. 12: "Tibetan Sacred Art." Nearly 200 pieces of sculpture and "thangka" (roll-up paintings on fabric used as an aid to meditation) that show how works of art can help reach pure wisdom and compassion.

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE
Fondation de l'Hermitage, tel: (21) 312-5013, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Oct. 20: "Armand Guillaumin, 1841-1927: Un Maître de l'Impressionisme Français." More than 100 paintings, pastels and engravings by the lesser-known French Impressionist.

LUGANO
Museo Cantonale d'Arte, tel: (91) 22-93-56, closed Mondays. Continuing/To Nov. 17: "Odilon Redon: La Natura dell'Invisibile." 140 works, created between 1860 and 1915, document how the French Symbolist painter approached the realm of the invisible.

UNITED STATES

ATLANTA
High Museum of Art, tel: (404) 892-4444, closed Sundays. To Feb. 1: "No Two Alike: African-American Improvisational Quilts." 45 contemporary quilts exploring a different expressive concept found in African-American quiltmaking.

CHICAGO
The Art Institute, tel: (312) 443-3600, open daily. To Jan. 5: "Degas: Beyond Impressionism." Lesser-known works created by the French Impressionist master in the later years of his life. The exhibition is complemented by a show of 130 works on paper by Old Masters who influenced Degas, and artists who were influenced by him.

MIAMI
Museum of Contemporary Art, tel: (305) 893-6211, open daily. Dec. 7: "Jean-Michel Basquiat: The Blue Ribbon Series." Eleven large-scale paintings from 1984. The suite incorporates silk screening and direct painting and combines Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art together with icons of popular culture and figures from the African-American pantheon.

NEW YORK
Carnegie Hall, tel: (212) 247-7800. The Brahms Festival featuring the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra led by Claudio Abbado performs on Oct. 5 (Itzhak Perlman, soloist), 6 (with Maxim Vengerov and Clemens Hagen), and 7 (Maurizio Pollini, soloist).
The Morgan Library, tel: (212) 685-0008 , closed Mondays and holidays. To Jan. 5: "A Fine Line: Rembrandt as Etcher." Rembrandt's career as an etcher spanned more than 30 years, during which he studied separate figures and heads, formal portraits, landscapes, still lifes and stories from the Bible. The show emphasizes the work of the later years, when Rembrandt experimented with materials and media, and seeked impressionistic effects in his landscapes.

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
Yale Center for British Art, tel: (203) 432-2800, closed Mondays. To Jan. 5: "British Art Treasures from Russian Imperial Collections in the Hermitage." On loan from the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, paintings, sculptures, silver, ceramics, furniture, clocks, jewelry, cameos and engraved gems in a bicentennial commemoration of the death of Catherine the Great.

NEW YORK
Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-9400, closed Wednesdays. To Jan. 7: "Antonin Artaud: Works on Paper." The French literary figure (1896-1948) was also an accomplished artist whose drawings record the harrowing images that populated his troubled mind. His work influenced such as artists as Baselitz, Dubuffet and Kiki Smith.
The New-York Historical Society, tel: (212) 873-3400. To Jan. 5: "Scaasi: The Joy of Dressing Up: A Retrospective." A display of more than 200 designs by the New York contemporary designer, many of them on loan from Scaasi's private clientele.

WASHINGTON
Constitution Avenue. Continuing/To Nov. 1: "Botero in Washington." An exhibition of the voluptuously rotund, bronze, human and animal figures by the Colombian-born artist.
National Gallery, tel: (202) 737-4215, open daily. To Jan. 5: "Adolph Menzel, 1815-1905: Between Romanticism and Impressionism." More than 120 paintings, drawings, pastels and watercolors by the German artist. A prolific draftsman, Menzel drew to observe and record the world around him and capture a sense of the historical time and place. The exhibition will travel to Berlin.

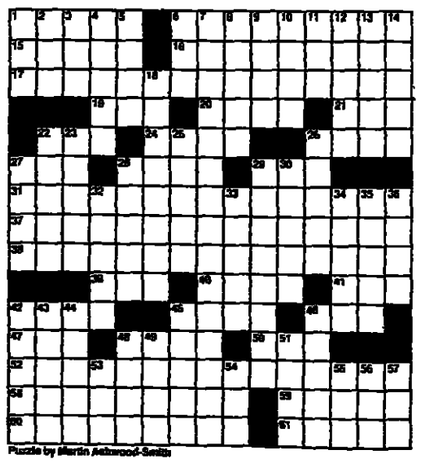
CLOSING SOON

Oct. 6: "Mountain Gloom, Mountain Glory." **Tate Gallery, London.**
Oct. 6: "Africa Explored: David Livingstone and the Victorian Encounter with Africa" and "George Rodger: The African Photographs." **Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh.**
Oct. 6: "Calder." **Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris.**
Oct. 6: "100 Masterpieces: Furniture that Made the 20th Century." **Design Museum, London.**
Oct. 7: "Gaetano Pesce." **Centre Pompidou, Paris.**

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Belvedere, for one
6 Relief work?
15 Part of the stratosphere
16 Hope/Crosby film of 1947
17 Yuppie's salary, perhaps
19 Olympian: Abbr.
20 Herculean
21 Besides
22 Taper?
24 "... —— saw Elba"
26 Emulate the birds and the bees
27 Fight (for)
28 Good buddy
29 Lee side?
31 Practically still
37 Alpinist
38 Sales
39 —— Enterprise
40 Fire exit?
41 Suffix with fruit names
42 Like some political support
45 Gala affair
46 Martians and Venusians
47 ——Magnon
48 Peeved, after "in"
50 Nafta signatory
52 Like 501 to 502?
56 Raked over the coals
59 Tickle pink
60 Ones going along
61 Test-tube glass

DOWN
1 Business orgs.
2 Hospital addition
3 Pete Wilson, e.g.
4 Have —— miss
5 Flat rate?
6 Suffix with boot
7 Folks
8 Faith developed in Iran
9 Redolence
10 Gambler's game
11 Message in a bottle?
12 Steamed
13 Children in an escuela
14 Theatrical title character who's never seen
18 Chicago team
22 Sunshade
23 Which: Fr.
25 Do another hitch
26 Biblical mother from Bethlehem
27 Improvise
28 Commends
29 Academic subject whose name means "pebble"
30 Slug, old-style
32 In one piece
33 Row
34 Wolf pack member
35 Posts
36 European language
42 Big name in opera
43 They put on a whale of a show
44 Government paperwork
45 She played Jezebel, 1938
46 At cock's crow
48 "—— example ..."
49 "Hey you!"
51 Put one's foot down
53 Award for a lord?: Abbr.
54 Both Begleys
55 Mr. Potato Head item
56 Angers season
57 Wild West moniker



Puzzle by Martin Ashwood-Smith

©New York Times/Edited by Will Shorts.

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 3

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■	■	H	A	U	T	E	C	U	I	S	I	N	E	■
A	M	P	U	L	E	■	■	O	T	S	■	S	T	R
L	I	E	N	■	■	C	A	N	O	E	D	■	■	■
F	R	A	C	T	U	R	E	D	F	R	E	N	C	H
■	■	H	O	S	E	R	S	■	■	S	E	A	R	■
S	P	A	■	L	E	E	■	■	A	S	T	O	R	S
C	A	R	T	E	B	L	A	N	C	H	E	■	■	■
O	L	E	A	R	Y	■	L	O	C	O	■	U	T	E
F	L	O	R	A	■	N	E	S	T	C	E	P	A	S
F	I	L	E	T	■	I	C	E	S	K	A	T	E	S
■	D	E	S	E	■	B	K	S	■	S	T	O	L	E

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LEISURE

Moore/Thomas

Missoni's multicolored rayon scarf dress with dangling fringes.

Revived Missoni Makes Waves With Lines

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Stripes, checks, Cubist blocks and mutant flowers are splattering spring fashions. After a decade of monochrome color, the return to modernist patterns is making news at the Milan shows.

In lockstep with the passion for print comes the roaring revival of Missoni — a house that made its name in the 1970s with graphically patterned knits and now finds its fashion style back on line.

Lines — wavy, straight, diagonal, crosshatched or as squares and plaids in artistic assemblages of color — were the message from Missoni on Thursday. The show received a blast of applause, not least because Tai and Rosita Missoni are so well liked.

The rebirth of Missoni has a lot to do with simple modern styling that showcases the patterns like abstract art against a blank wall — as in the triangular patchwork pants worn with a white viscose T-shirt to open the show or the fringed tunics in multicolored stripes slithering over bare bodies. Occasionally the backstage manipulation went over the top, when random-striped rayon sweaters were tied all round the body with armholes gaping at the hipline.

The inspiration was water, for the liquid viscose fabrics or the sun-on-sea sparkles of sequins, used for halter tops with long skirts. A lively beach theme

MILAN FASHION

brought striped and furry terry cloth (cute for bags too) and mesh tunics like fishing nets with wave patterns. Caftans were another simple summer shape, while citywear of silk-front knits and two-pieces looked more momsy.

The skill was in the mix of technique and artistry: the inventive stitches and colors, which included sea blues, potassium purple and a sudden splash of chrome yellow. All done by computer?

"Computers!" said Tai Missoni. "I don't touch them. I work it out with my head and my hands."

Prints may be back in fashion, but has it really come to this — dressing to blend with the chintzy decor? Dolce & Gabbana went wild for pattern, starting the show with the animal-print chiffon that provided the backdrop and then appeared on the models.

The animal prints looked good with Dolce & Gabbana's smattering of curvy pinstripe tailoring. Then there were Dolce Vita coats with mink collars, bracelet-length sleeves and a period feel. They came with prints of rambling roses or ivy leaves, as seen on the walls of a country club sun lounge. Furry or patterned purses and flower-patterned shoes had a quirky thrift-shop charm and the curly tendrils (think Gwyneth Paltrow as Emma) were adorable. Other wallpaper prints were of more delicate foliage or chinoiserie on long, skinny stretch-jersey skirts or the sheer chiffon dresses that keep on stalking the Milan runways.

Dolce & Gabbana do their smoldering Sicilian sex-pot lingerie looks very well and they had a few minor new tricks: long crochet coats over the familiar heaving corset tops and hug-me-tight skirts. But a sleek reprise of greatest hits isn't quite enough for a house that is supposed to be at the cutting edge.

Abstract geometrics were projected on the backdrop at Laura Biagiotti — inspired by the art she collected with her late husband, Gianni Cigna. Futurist blocks, triangles, circles and square were worked on Biagiotti's signatur cashmere sweaters, in bold patterns o fabric, or as delicate knitted silk patche on linear linen dresses. In an emotiona ending, the recently bereaved Biagiot was given a bouquet of flowers by he daughter, Lavinia.

SINCE knits as well as prints ar having a revival, the two ofte work well together. Krizia starte as a knitwear house and the best of th long show was in the gossamer-fin knits with dappled patches of shadow o the one-shoulder knitted dresses wit cut-out slivers.

The problem with this collection wa that it tried to offer something for every one — or no one in the case of see-through tops serving up bared breasts under tailored jackets. With real women in mind, Krizia came up with easy tail oring for jackets and baggy pants, some with the current Chinese look. They were all oversize by the yardstick o current fashion, but may be appreciated by women who are wondering how to get into some of the current clothes — or where to go out in them.

Romance and Imagination on the Menu

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It's a little hidden harbor of romance in the heart of Paris. Exquisite piano music from an antique Pleyel piano floats in from the adjacent room. A dozen or so well-appointed tables are discreetly arranged beneath the Belle Epoque skylight. The staff seems to love being part of the theatrical setting, performing with rare enthusiasm night after night. And the chef lets his imagination run wild (sometimes too much for his own good). But for the most part, the diner wins out.

The surprise is that the restaurant is in the heart of Paris, and in a hotel. The Elysees is a small, charming restaurant tucked away in the Hotel Vernet, just a block off the Champs-Elysees. And after each of several visits over the past several months, I've left the restaurant ready to kick up my heels, wondering just how fast I can return to sample the modern, imaginative fare of chef Alain Soliveres, who has been awarded two coveted Michelin stars for his efforts.

SOUTHERN ACCENTS The good news is that Soliveres and the restaurant's staff understand what we want today in terms of dining and cuisine. The accent on the menu and the wine list is distinctly southern, with Provencal, Basque and Italian fare leading the way.

The bad news is that the chef and his staff are often out of sync with the dining room (odd waits can try one's patience even on the most romantic of occasions) and on several visits the glitches were close to unpardonable. (Once a roasted sea bass was so overcooked and waterlogged it was inedible. Another time the kitchen ran out of pricey turbot and replaced it with inexpensive *pageot* without changing the price, a skimpy tactic sure to drive away knowing customers.)

Just hope that you go on a day when all systems are go.

Meals always begin with crispy (and sometimes overcooked) yard-long *grissini* bread sticks, and varied palate openers that might include a soothing topknot of smoked salmon topped with a few grains of caviar.

Les Elysees is the land of huge portions, so go when you're in the mood for serious dining. The best dish I've sampled here, consistently, is the chef's seasonal variations with *epautre*, the trendy Provencal "poor man's wheat," better known in English as "spelt." He manages to turn this rice-like grain into marvelously rich and complex risotto concoctions, sometimes paired with frog's legs, other times with wild asparagus and crayfish or with seasonal wild mushrooms.

In other hearty starters, he pairs meaty *chipirons* (squid) with fiery Espelette peppers, onions, black olives and his omnipresent (and delicious) tomato confit in portions large enough to feed at least two as a main course.

IT'S clear that Soliveres is a student of Ducasse, for often his marriages of flavor are right on target, and his combinations can be downright audacious. Not many two-star restaurants would dare offer a main course of pork cheeks combined with "forgotten" vegetables in a sauce of *andouille*, or chitterlings, but he manages to turn it all into manly, full-flavored fare. And always, his menus are peppered with the best products that France has to offer, including potatoes from Noirmoutier, baby artichokes from the farmland north of Nice, foie gras from Chalosse and line-caught turbot from Brittany.

The wine list may be pricey but sommelier Thierry Pelven and dining room manager Alain Moser are sure to steer you in the right direction. There's the always dependable Chateau Simone from the rare *appellation* Palette in Provence, as well as Eloi Durbach's ever appealing red Coteaux d'Aix Domaine de Trevallon.

Desserts are generally worth the effort here, with a soothing fig tart adorned with an ethereal *fromage blanc* ice cream and a fine cinnamon ice cream designed to escort a seasonal plum tart.

And as you leave the dining room, there's always a long-stemmed red rose for the ladies, a sachet of irresistible candied almonds for the men, to send you off to dreamland in a very good mood.

Restaurant Les Elysees, Hotel Vernet, 25 Rue Vernet, Paris 8; tel: 44-31-98-98. Closed Saturday and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menus at 320 francs (lunch only), 370 and 490 francs. A la carte, 380 to 580 francs, including service but not wine.

Echoes of Civil War Battles

By J.M. Fenster

WASHINGTON — At first, the Civil War battlefields outside Washington seem like a quiet respite from congestion and commercialism. For the most part, they were farmland in the 1860s and are still rural today. The lawns, crops, woods and old fences are still settled largely in the way they were when the great battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, Bull Run and Fredericksburg were waged. But whether a visitor knows such engagements regiment by regiment or barely knows the Blue from the Gray, the battlefields don't seem quiet at all. The din of guns, cries and cannon still seems to echo here.

To see one of the battlefields for the first time takes half a day at the least, although each deserves more. All of them could make up a tour of about five days, like the one I took in August.

William B. Folsom

Living history demonstration at Manassas.

POINT OF FRICTION Northeastern Virginia was a point of constant friction between the Union and Confederate Armies over the course of the Civil War. Year in and year out, the North defended Washington and plotted ways to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, 100 miles away. The South doggedly defended any route the North tried to take toward Richmond.

One such route was supposed to run through the town of Fredericksburg in 1862, but was stopped cold there instead. Twice the Confederate Army marched into Union territory, pushing as far as Antietam Creek in Maryland in 1862 and all the way to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863.

THE Civil War started in earnest along Bull Run Creek, near Manassas Junction in Virginia, about 25 miles southwest of Washington. It was a long, one-day battle, on July 21, 1861. Today the year could still be 1861 on the battlefield, although encroachment by the bedroom community of Manassas means that just out of sight, a quarter-mile south of the main entrance, the old Sudley Road becomes a six-lane highway jammed with signs.

The South routed the North in the First Battle of Bull Run; 13 months later, the two armies met again on nearly the spot. The 5,050-acre national park there includes the locations of both events. The visitor center, a low, modern building, is set on Henry Hill, the epicenter of First Bull Run. Most of the fighting during Second Bull Run took place about a mile away, across Sudley Road.

JACKSON AND LEE

At the Second Battle of Bull Run in August 1862, the Confederates overwhelmed the Union Army again, with even more dash from Stonewall Jackson and the overall leadership of General Robert E. Lee, who had been appointed commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. The following month, Lee decided to press his advantage and marched past the Virginia border into Maryland. The plans for his invasion fell into the hands of the Northern commander, George McClellan, who pitted his vast army against Lee's near Antietam Creek on Sept. 17, 1862. Antietam was the bloodiest one-day battle ever fought on American soil.

On the grounds of the battlefield park, in western Maryland near the juncture of Antietam Creek and the Potomac, the Piper House, which had been the headquarters of the Southern general James Longstreet in the days leading up to the battle, is now a bed-and-breakfast. The lands of the Piper place met those of the adjoining farm across a local short cut called the Sunken Road, renamed Bloody Lane after the struggle waged for it in the battle. The soldiers — 87,000 from the North, 40,000 from the South — descended, seemingly from nowhere, on the unassuming farms and went insane for 10 hours.

Gettysburg is an impeccable little town, a place of patriotic importance and a tourist attraction since 1863. Low brick houses line four main streets that meet in a square in the middle of town. Must-see attractions sit amid an abundance of small museums and tour companies.

About 1.7 million people visit Gettysburg each year, compared with about 200,000 for Antietam. It is marked with over a thousand monuments, best appreciated on foot. They honor individual acts of valor; the records of entire regiments, or the leadership of particular officers.

THE North managed to assert the victory at Gettysburg, but the cost was calamity. Between 7,000 and 10,000 men on both sides died over the three days. The effort to properly bury the Union dead took months; when the cemetery was complete in November, 1863, an ambitious local judge invited President Lincoln to dedicate it. The Wills House in the middle of town, where he stayed the night before the ceremony, offers a chance to see the room in which many believe he put the finishing touches on his speech, the Gettysburg Address, recasting the town's role in history, and the future of the country.

J.M. Fenster, the general editor of the audiotape series American Heritage Voices From the Front, wrote this for The New York Times.

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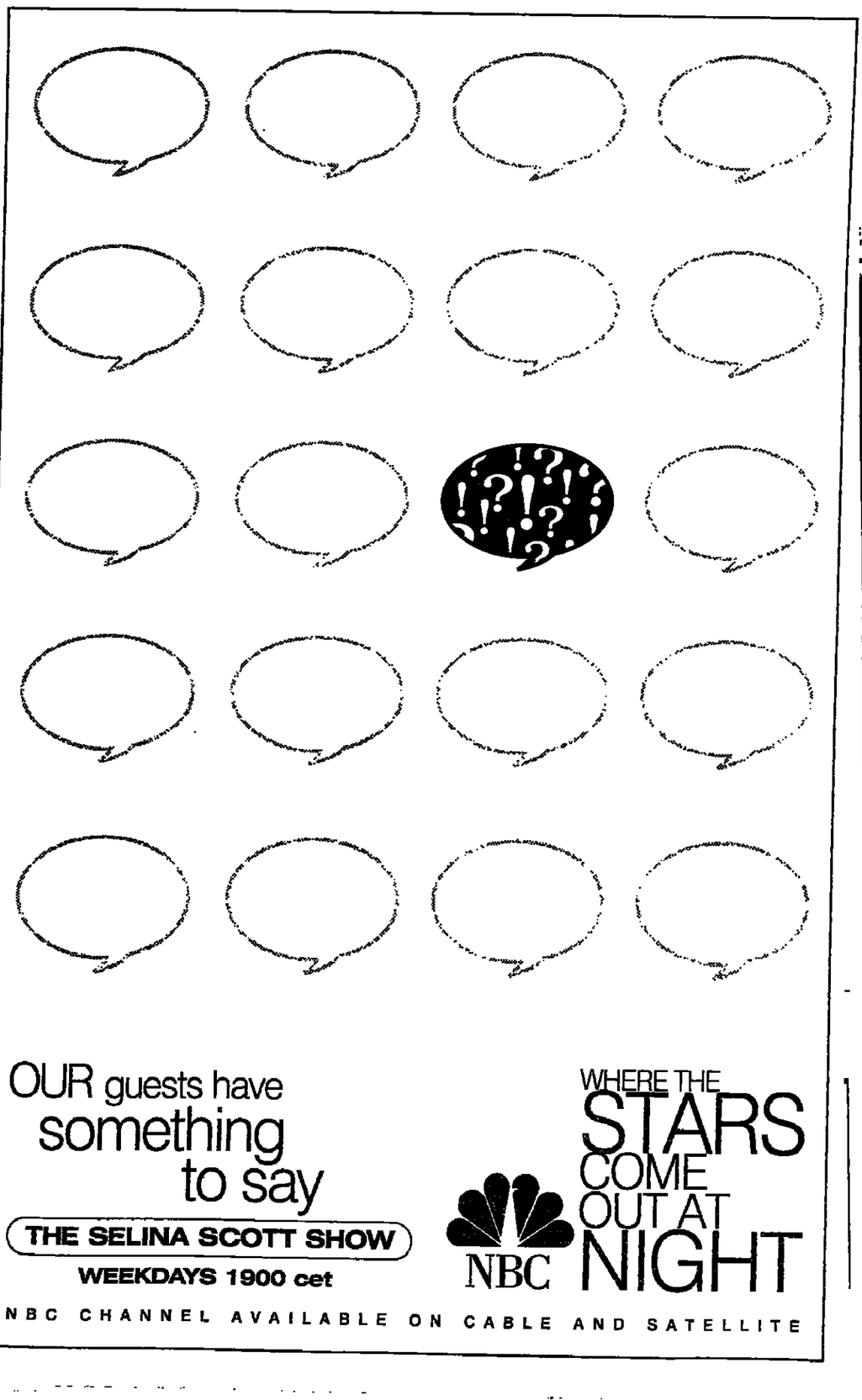
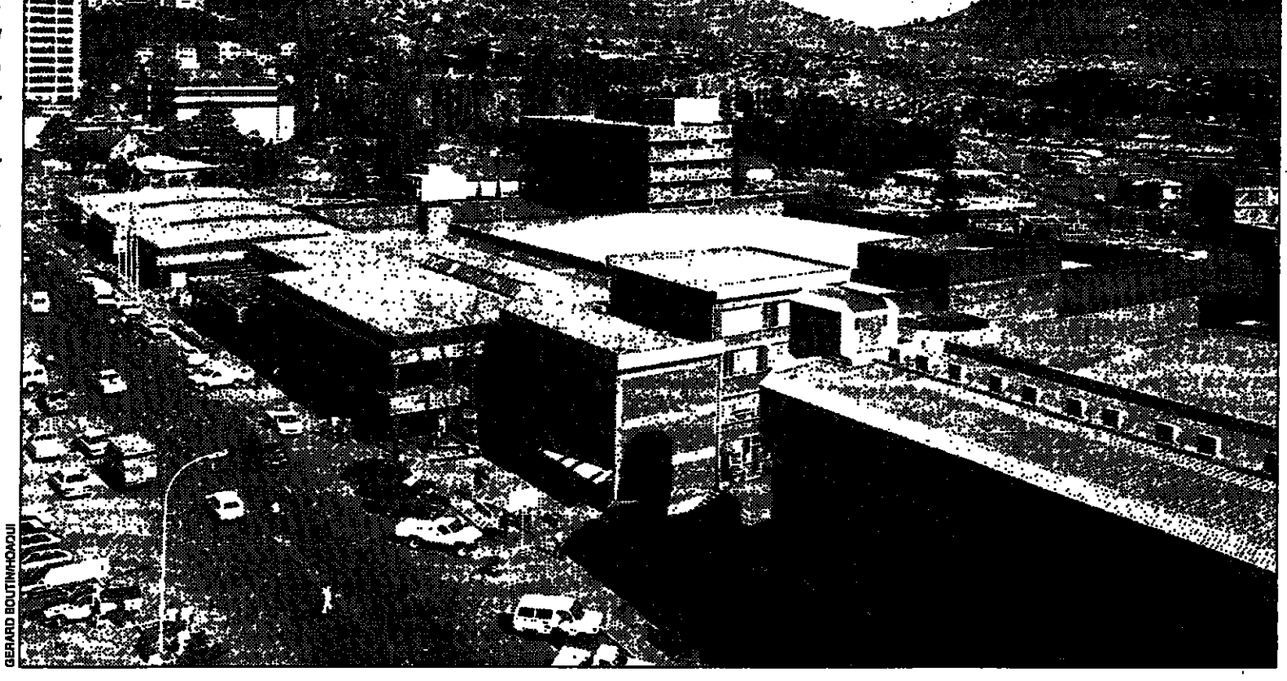
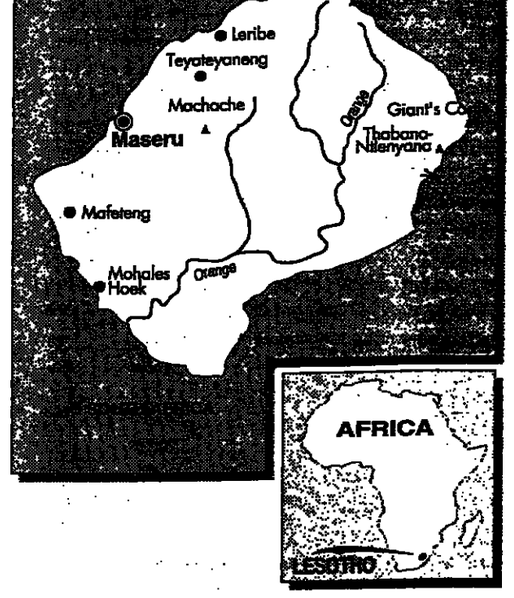


LESOTHO: Celebrating 30 Years of Independence

Kingsway, a principal street in Maseru, Lesotho's capital. The country is poised to reap the fruits of a bold and spectacular water supply project. It is also attracting investors to the manufacturing industry and to tourism. Lesotho offers them favorable tax rates and an able work force.



GERARD BOUTINHOAQUI



INDEPENDENCE FETED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF WHITE GOLD

Lesotho's water supply has proved to be a most valuable natural asset. It is the base on which the country is developing a self-sustaining economy.

The tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho is one of the poorer countries of the world, with a gross domestic product of only $338 per capita.

But after 30 years of independence from the United Kingdom, the prospects of steadily improving living standards for its 2 million inhabitants look bright.

Lesotho is about to reap the fruits of one of the boldest and most spectacular water supply projects the world has known.

Next year, the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) will begin to supply water collected in Lesotho's remote mountain valleys to the thirsty industrial heartland of neighboring South Africa, 400 kilometers (248.5 miles) away.

The water will not come cheap, but South Africa is happy to pay because squeezing more from its own meager resources would be far more costly. For Lesotho, the white gold, as the water is now known, is the base on which it is building a vigorous manufacturing and tourism industry that will ensure self-sustaining economic growth.

Fiscal rigor

Cynics would contend that this will not necessarily follow because many developing countries have squandered even richer natural resources.

But the government has exercised a measure of fiscal discipline that planners in other countries can only dream of. Economic growth has averaged 9 percent over the last three years, while the number of government employees has remained almost constant. And the government achieved budget surpluses of 3 percent and 2.3 percent of gross domestic product in 1994 and 1995 respectively after running a budget deficit of 17 percent in 1988.

Foreign reserves are sufficient to cover eight months of imports, compared with a figure of just over one month for Lesotho's powerful neighbor.

Perfect timing

The water project could not have come at a better time because it coincided with the decline of what was previously the main generator of the country's wealth, the labor of Lesotho's men in the coal and gold mines of South Africa.

Mechanization, rising costs and the depletion of gold reserves have reduced employment in South African mines by 30 percent in the last four years, a development keenly felt in Lesotho. Growing numbers of idle hands have focused government attention on providing more employment at home, and the water project may be one answer.

All the proceeds of supplying water to South Africa will go not to the treasury to be spent on consumption items, but to the Lesotho Highlands Water Revenue Development Fund. The purpose of the fund is to empower communities to create their own wealth-generation schemes.

The state is also attracting investors to the manufacturing industry and tourism. Among its many selling points are company tax of only 15 percent and a relatively well-educated labor force that is relatively inexpensive. •

KING'S DEATH IS FOLLOWED BY CALM SUCCESSION

Normal political and business life have resumed.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of Lesotho's independence, and the local business community is confident that democracy and political stability have become permanent features of the country.

A palace coup took place in 1994, when the constitutional monarch King Moshoeshoe II was deposed and the democratically elected parliament dissolved. But after intervention by Zimbabwe and the new democratically elected government of South Africa, the king and the ruling Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) were reinstalled.

King Letsie III is a popular monarch, and the Basutoland Congress Party has won all but one election since the 1960s

"The intervention by South Africa and Zimbabwe set an important precedent that you cannot trample on constitutional rights in this region," says a prominent businessman in Maseru, Lesotho's capital. "Business confidence soared as soon as conditions had returned to normal."

Tensions heightened again after King Moshoeshoe died in a motor accident in January of this year. But calm returned after his funeral was attended by Presidents Ketumile Masire of Botswana, Nelson Mandela of South Africa and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

King Moshoeshoe was succeeded by his son King Letsie III in February. King Letsie is popular, and the BCP has won all but one election since the 1960s. •

"LESOTHO"
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WRITER: *Curt von Keyserlingk, business editor of the Sake-Beeld, a daily business newspaper published in Johannesburg.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Lesotho Highlands Development Authority

LHDA

THE LESOTHO HIGHLANDS WATER PROJECT: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A PROJECT VITAL TO TWO NATIONS

Ten years ago the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) began with the signing of a Treaty between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho. The LHWP is a thirty-year development project designed in four phases to re-direct a portion of the water leaving Lesotho in the Senqu/Orange River towards the industrial hub of South Africa - Gauteng.

The first phase is divided into Phases 1A and 1B. Phase 1A is nearing completion and the first delivery of water is expected to reach RSA in January, 1998. Phase 1B is currently at planning and design stage with advanced infrastructure under construction.

The overall cost of Phase 1A is expected to be equivalent to US$2.7 billion, of which 10% will be expended on environmental and development programmes.

THE ENVIRONNMENTAL ACTION PLAN (EAP)

The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) is the implementing agency for the LHWP in Lesotho. LHDA is committed to the highest international standards in environmental assessment, protection, management and monitoring.

A detailed EAP for Phase 1A was developed in 1990 to address issues concerning the natural environment and heritage resources, public health, resettlement, rural development and compensation.

Natural environment: Education and sustainable utilisation of the natural environment are key to environmental conservation in the highlands. Two nature reserves and a botanical garden are being developed for the conservation of plants and wildlife with a special focus on threatened species such as the spiral aloe and the maluti minnow, as well as the protection of highland habitats such as alpine meadows. Water quality is systematically monitored in the project catchement around construction sites which contractors are bound to fully reclaim and rehabilitate.

Public health: As part of the Project infrastructure seven medical facilities have been constructed to serve the Project work force as well as the local population. Sexually transmitted diseases constitute a major human health threat and are being addressed through educational campaigns. Micro-nutrients are being provided to rural people in conjunction with national health programmes.

Compensation: In terms of the EAP, resettlement and compensation for the loss of land have been given careful attention by the LHDA. The total cost of the compensation programme to date is approximately US$5 million. Part of this compensation programme, so far amounting to US$2.3 million, has funded the distribution of commodities such as 4700 tonnes of maize, 2500 tonnes of fodder and 76 tonnes of pulses on an ongoing annual basis. In total 71 households are being resettled in Phase 1A of the Project.

Rural development: The rural development programme is designed to enable affected persons to maintain or preferably raise their standard of living through the provision of community services and facilities. These include feeder roads and access development, village water supplies and sanitation facilities to all 88 villages in the project area. Forty-one villages participate in a range management programme. Community forestry programmes have established a nursery with an annual production capacity of 100,000 seedlings. Three irrigation schemes have been installed while the present field crop programme focuses on the production of highland maize seed and seed potatoes.

PHASE 1B ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

For Phase 1B, a detailed EIA has been prepared in accordance with international and World Bank standards. Baseline studies have addressed the biophysical environment, resettlement and development studies, public health and epidemiology. The research and assessment process allows for agency and community participation through a forum for active people's involvement in rural development, resettlement and compensation issues.

ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP

The LHDA is committed to taking a lead in community driven, environmentally sustainable development in the Lesotho highlands, and to ensure successful implementation of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project for the benefit of the people of Lesotho and the Republic of South Africa.

For more information please contact the Chief Executive, Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, P.O. Box 7332, Maseru, Lesotho. Tel: (266) 31-1280 Fax: (266) 31-0060

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Against this very positive backdrop it is not surprising that Lesotho continues to attract a wide spectrum of foreign investments (including clothing, footwear, electronics and engineering) from the world's leading industrial countries.

To find out more about investing in Lesotho, contact the Chief Executive, Lesotho National Development Corporation,
Private Bag A96, Maseru 100, Lesotho
Telephone: (††266) 31-2012 Fax: 31-0038
e-mail:lndc@pixie.co.za

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LESOTHO: Celebrating 30 Years of Independence

DAM TRANSFORMS THE ECONOMY

The project provides jobs, revenue and tourism.

The British and the French have their Channel Tunnel. Our water project has 83 kilometers (51.6 miles) of tunnels."

This is how M. Maruma, chief executive of the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA), describes the project that dominates Lesotho's economy and will change its lifestyle forever.

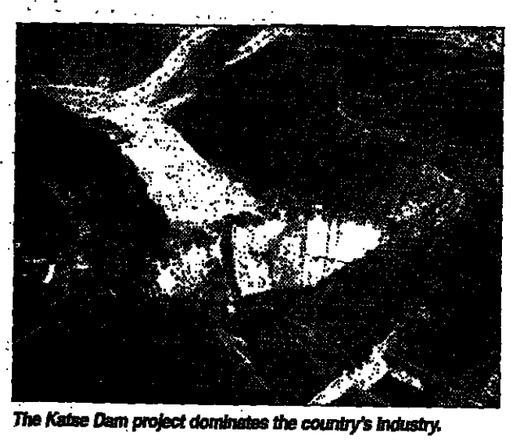
To date, $2.5 billion has been committed for Phase 1A of the project, which is scheduled to start delivering water in 1998, and $1.5 billion for Phase 1B.

Expenditure in 1994 amounted to around 27 percent of Lesotho's total gross domestic product of 3.2 billion maloti ($711 million) in that year and 40 percent of the total gross domestic fixed investment.

When Phase 1A is commissioned next year, it will deliver 18 cubic meters of water per second (cumecs) to the catchment area serving the industrial heartland of South Africa around Johannesburg in the province of Gauteng. Phase 1B, scheduled for completion in 2002, will deliver a further 12 cumecs.

The project includes a hydroelectric power station with a capacity of 72 megawatts. This is enough to supply virtually all of Lesotho's electricity needs, which means it will no longer have to import electricity from South Africa.

Because Katse Dam, the main component of Phase 1A, is deep in the mountains, hundreds of miles of good surfaced access roads had to be built. This has reduced travel time to the region from days on horseback to a few hours by road. Thousands of tourists have already made the trip to the 183-meter-high (600 foot) Katse Dam, located in an awe-inspiring mountain setting, even before completion of tourist facilities.



The Katse Dam project dominates the country's industry.

Royalty revenues

South Africa is bearing the full construction costs, except for the cost of the power station. For the water that it receives, South Africa will pay Lesotho a royalty of 56 percent of the savings that the project offers over the next-cheapest source of supply in South Africa. This will be about $55 million a year, equivalent to around 25 percent of Lesotho's total export revenues and 14 percent of the government's revenues.

By 1995, the project had created more than 3,000 jobs for the Basotho people. The main contractors were a consortia of South African and other foreign companies, but subcontracts to local construction companies brought exceptional growth to this sector.

South Africa pays for the imported capital equipment, but the Lesotho government levies import duties on these items. Mr. Maruma says the state has already collected 154 million maloti from this source. These funds, along with future royalty earnings, go to the Highlands Water Revenue Development Fund. Earnings finance schemes for communities to establish wealth-generating activities.

Customs duties accounted for 50 percent of the Lesotho government's revenues in 1995, with sales tax contributing 10 percent and company tax and personal tax about 6 percent each.

The governments of Lesotho and South Africa have committed themselves to the completion of Phases 1A and 1B and will decide next year on proceeding with Phase 2.

The treaty between Lesotho and South Africa was signed by the previous government of Lesotho with the apartheid government of South Africa. But the current government of Lesotho and the democratically elected government of South Africa have both affirmed their full support.

Because the treaty was initiated during apartheid, support from international agencies was lukewarm. The World Bank provided a loan of $110 million, which represents less than 5 percent of the total financing of $2.4 billion so far. The bank will, however, decide on further funding. •

'ROOF OF AFRICA' COVERS WIDE TOURISM RANGE

Touring the country is getting easier.

The Roof of Africa. This is the name of one of the toughest races in the world for off-road vehicles. It traverses Lesotho on unsurfaced tracks over an unending succession of vertiginous mountain passes.

It is also an apt description of Lesotho's interior, which few visitors have seen. The Highlands Water Project has made some of the area easily accessible, thanks to the construction of hundreds of miles of excellent surfaced roads.

Apart from enjoying the breathtaking scenery and the sheer remoteness of the place, visitors to the project will be able to use it as a base from which to launch hiking tours or trekking expeditions on sure-footed Basotho ponies. These activities have been popular with tourists for some time, but access to the water project will enable them to explore territory that was hitherto out of their reach.

There will also be opportunities for boating and fishing on the Katse Dam, whose wall of 183 meters (600 feet) makes it the highest in Africa.

The government is studying applications from investors wishing to build hotels at Katse. Although the water project will boost Lesotho's tourism industry, a wide range of accommodation is already available, ranging from modern, sophisticated hotels with casinos to self-catering mountain lodges.

Attractions in reach of these facilities include fossilized footprints left by dinosaurs, thought to be the source of the legend of a monster that threatened to eat the entire human race before the beast was slain by a brave young man.

There are also dramatic rock paintings made by nomadic hunter-gatherers, the Bushmen, or San, who lived and prospered in the mountains of Lesotho for 25,000 years before their demise in the last century.

The people have a rich heritage of skills and craftsmanship that is evident in the high-quality woven mohair rugs of simple design and a variety of clay, grass and leather objects. These are produced mainly for export but can be bought from craftspeople who ply their trade in the streets.

Lesotho is one of the few places in Southern Africa where snow skiing is possible in winter. •

ONE PEOPLE IN A DEMOCRATIC KINGDOM

The Kingdom of Lesotho is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa. The Basotho emerged as a nation in 1818, when King Moshoeshoe I formed alliances with clans that had lived since 1400 in the western parts of present-day Lesotho and eastern parts of what is now the Free State province of South Africa. But the conquests of the formidable Zulu King Chaka and the arrival in the area of white settlers from the Cape brought conflict. These events forced the Basotho, their numbers swollen by refugees from the conquering Zulus, to retreat into mountainous territory that roughly coincides with present-day Lesotho.

A white republic was declared in the Free State. But as the borders were not clearly defined, hostilities punctuated by uneasy truces were the order of the day between the Basotho and their new neighbors. When the settlers began to get the upper hand, King Moshoeshoe appealed to the British High Commissioner at the Cape for protection. Lesotho was proclaimed British territory in 1868.

All of what is now called South Africa came under British rule during the following decades, but Lesotho was always administered separately.

The British administration confined itself mainly to external relations, tax collection, the settling of disputes and the punishment of serious crime. The traditional system of administration by chiefs and headmen continued. A modern nationalistic movement that favored more powers for commoners, the abolition of racist practices and independence from the United Kingdom emerged in the 1950s under the Basotoland Congress Party (BCP).

Lesotho achieved independence in 1966 and is now a constitutional monarchy. The King has limited powers, and the BCP runs the democratically elected government. Unlike South Africa – which consists of several African groups, as well as people of European and Asian origin – Lesotho has a homogenous population and has never been colonized.

GEARING UP FOR INCREASED EXPORTS

Workers used to look abroad for jobs. Now more stay home as business and exports grow.

Migrant workers from Lesotho have been eagerly sought by the mines of South Africa for nearly a hundred years. But the Lesotho authorities are now promoting schemes to redeploy the country's workers into export industries at home, where they will benefit the economy more.

"Our people are our major economic resource, and we have identified labor-intensive industries such as clothing, footwear, and assembly of electronic devices and electrical appliances where Lesotho offers a genuine competitive advantage," says Pako Petlane, chief executive of the Lesotho National Development Corporation (LNDC).

Lesotho's drive to attract export industries has met with success. Exports of manufactured goods have risen two and and a half times from 117.9 million maloti ($26.2 million) in 1988 to 291.2 million maloti in 1992.

These are small figures, but it must be remembered that there was virtually no effort to promote industrialization until the 1980s. It is especially encouraging that an increasing portion of Lesotho's exports is going to the more discriminating markets in developed countries. In 1988, 74 percent of exports went to neighboring countries in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU). By 1994, this figure had dropped to 49 percent, with corresponding increases going to the European Union and North America.

The LNDC is the government's main agency for implementing industrial development. It offers a one-stop range of services to investors, including serviced industrial sites, factory buildings and financial partnerships, usually as equity participation.

Mr. Petlane says Basotho workers are cost-effective. "We have industrialists from the Far East who have established offshore facilities to manufacture for export to Europe and the United States. The fact that we enjoy tariff concessions such as those under the Lomé Convention and the Generalized System of Preferences, and that we are not subject to quotas under the Multi-Fiber Agreement, makes Lesotho particularly attractive. We also have investors from South Africa who take advantage of our productive labor to export at competitive prices back to home. South African manufacturers are under pressure to be more cost-efficient as their home markets become more exposed to foreign competition."

Manufacturers' manna

Geographically, Lesotho is ideally situated to serve the South African market since it is surrounded by South Africa. The two countries share good road and rail links, common membership in the Southern African Customs Union and obvious historical ties.

Mr. Petlane sees good prospects in Lesotho for electrical appliance manufacturers that are responding to the massive campaign to bring electricity to 300,000 South African homes every year.

Lesotho offers manufacturers full rebates of import duties on materials and components used in manufactures destined for offshore markets, a 15 percent company tax with no withholding taxes, unimpeded access to foreign exchange, exemption from sales tax on manufacturing equipment and low-interest export financing.

The LNDC also helps to develop agri-businesses. Perhaps its biggest success in this area involves a canning plant. Local communities supply the plant with homegrown asparagus and other vegetables, which find ready buyers on export markets. •

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CENTRAL BANK OF LESOTHO

The 1990's will go down in Lesotho's economic history as the decade during which momentous economic changes took place. The authorities adopted the IMF/World Bank structural adjustment programme, implemented the Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP) and renegotiated the Southern African Customs Union Agreement (SACUA).

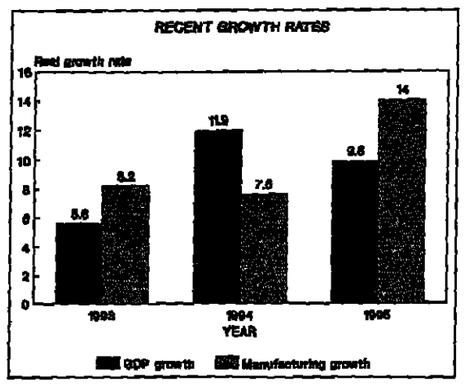
The structural adjustment programme, was implemented following several years of declining per capita incomes and a substantial weakening of the country's external sector position. The programme was aimed at reversing these trends as well as creating an environment for substainable growth. A measure of success is notable with regard to the restoration of macroeconomic stability. The rate of inflation which averaged 15% during much of the 80's and 90's reached 8% in 1994. There was also a substantial build up of official foreign reserves. These showed a five-fold increase between 1988 and 1995 to reach 21 weeks of imports cover.

In 1992, the government maintained a budget surplus of not less than 2% of Gross National Product (GNP). This surplus has in turn allowed the government to repay all of its debt to the domestic banking system and to release much needed financial resources for use by the private sector. The government also adopted the strategy of limiting external borrowing to concessional loans. As a result its debt service obligations have been kept below 5% of exports of goods and services.

The authorities are committed to the diversification of the economy. For this, they have relied on the strategy of rapid industrialisation with some measure of success. The share of manufacturing in GNP has increased from 7 to 11% in the last five years. The strong performance of the manufacturing sector, together with increased LHWP activity, are among the reasons behind a robust growth of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In the last three years, real GDP growth averaged 9% while the manufacturing sector showed a 10% growth (see chart).

The surge in manufacturing activity has been made possible by increased investor interest in Lesotho attracted by a productive, dependable and highly literate labour force. Easy access to the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) market has been another attraction. Prospects for an even wider market with a population of over 100 million have improved following political initiatives for the trade liberalization amongst Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries.

The political changes that have recently taken place in South Africa have presented opportunities to the authorities in Lesotho. Together with other member countries, Lesotho has seized the opportunity to renegotiate and improve the SACUA. Efforts are also under way to improve existing financial and monetary arrangements under the SADC initiatives. Under the present financial arrangements, Lesotho's currency is pegged at parity to the South African rand. Capital is also allowed to move freely between the two countries.



LESOTHO: Basic Indicators
Area: 30 355 km2
Population: 2.06 million
Population growth rate: 2.6% p.a.
GNP per capita (US$): $634
Currency: Maloti (M)
Exchange rate: 0.28 US$ per M
Official languages: Sesotho and English

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CD-ROM: *After the Rush, Market Reality Sets In for Multimedia Technology*

Continued from Page 1

lishers may well now close those divisions."

"This industry is suffering from Web-lash," said John Barker, editor of Inside Multimedia, an industry newsletter.

Net surfing has supplanted CD interacting in the affections of many, but that is only the tip of the iceberg that has mauled hopes for prosperity in the $2 billion U.S. market for multimedia CDs.

Others point to problems ranging from the number of titles now available — in excess of 10,000 according to NeoStar's retail sales head, Alan Bush — and the poor quality of many if not most of them, to the shifting technological sands (that is, standards) on which the industry constantly teeters.

Philip Dodds, president of the Interactive Multimedia Association, the industry trade group in the U.S., bemoans the fate of an industry that every six months has to hit the "reset button" as the likes of Intel Corp. bring out new, peppier microprocessors and the likes of Microsoft Corp. perform regular upgradings on operating software. Those improvements render their previous products, and the CD-ROMs designed to run with them, obsolete.

"We are keen to see the market grow, rather than have to re-invent itself every six months," said Mr. Dodds.

The ephemerality of all titles, coupled with the low quality of many of them — a phenomenon the industry itself derides as "shovel ware," as data just hastily heaped onto a disc — also have hurt.

"Many consumers purchase CD titles, have a not entirely satisfactory experience, and are not inclined to buy another," Mr. Dodds said.

Indeed, surveys show that instead of constantly expanding their multimedia CD library — as they were expected to — most consumers lose their appetite for new titles within six months of taking home their PCs.

By most accounts, underlying many of the difficulties facing the industry today was a crucial miscalculation made at the dawn of the CD-ROM era. Then experts saw a new mass-market product coining money for publisher and retailer alike.

Instead, the industry has woken up to a vastly down-scaled reality. Any item, no matter how cheap, that requires an expensive multimedia PC for its use hardly qualifies as a mass-market product.

Even in the computer-crazy United States there were only 17 million multimedia PCs in use at the end of last year, about half of them in offices not in homes. This makes it difficult to recoup the $1 million that a high- quality CD costs to develop.

While some publishers may pull out of the CD business entirely, many others have sought the middle ground — staying in the business but heavily pruning their catalogues.

"We are still publishing but it is fair to say that we are more selective," said Markye van Hooren a spokesman for Philips NV in the Netherlands.

Though gratified by the number of awards for quality its titles have garnered, Philips has found less joy in sales volumes, which Miss van Hooren classifies in the main as "very low."

To the surprise of many, the multimedia CD market has become a hits business. As a consequence, it is also one that is increasingly dominated by computer games rather than educational, reference or entertainment discs. NeoStar's Mr. Bush, for instance, says that even his specialist stores will stock at most 300 titles. He reckons those top titles will account for over 95 percent of national CD sales.

The fact that the remaining, just under 10,000 titles, get what is left of the consumer's dollar accounts for much of the pain felt in the industry.

For the thinned ranks of survivors the future does offer some hope. Larger companies publishing better-quality discs and backing them with hefty marketing campaigns are pinning their hopes on yet another new technology, DVD-ROM, which packs seven times the storage capacity of CDs.

The new DVD drives will go on the market late this year. Industry executives are hoping the new standard will help by allowing publishers to load on more popular, but capacity-draining video clips, among other things.

Happily, for an industry none too eager to sit back and wait several years for DVD drives to become widespread, the new drives will have the added benefit of being able to play soon-to-be obsolete multimedia CDs.

SHIPS: *U.S. Gets Cold Feet on Subsidies Agreement*

Continued from Page 1

they would rather continue the subsidy wars than live with the changes the agreements would force at home.

The collapse of the shipbuilding agreement is an example of how easy it is for Democrats and Republicans alike to talk about ending "corporate welfare," and how hard it is actually to do it.

And it illustrates how an accord that would save taxpayers millions of dollars and level the playing field, an objective that both Mr. Clinton and Bob Dole say is at the core of their economic foreign policies, can fall apart as soon as companies and their workers discover that other nations expect the United States to make concessions as well.

It also raises serious questions about whether U.S. allies can believe that the United States will put into effect the trade accords that its negotiators initial.

"In the past month the Congress has walked away from three international accords," said Senator John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, who fought for passage of the shipbuilding deal.

"We ditched the chemical-weapons treaty, the agreement on tuna and porpoise fishing, and now this one," he said. "It sends a disturbing message to international trading partners that the U.S. will get you to sign a treaty, but there is no guarantee that Congress will get it done."

What killed the accord in the end was opposition from the same big shipyards that pushed the Bush administration to negotiate it in the first place. Almost all of them are big military contractors who now fear that the same deal they once said was vital to their survival could now end any hope of government subsidies as they struggle to become bigger players in commercial shipbuilding.

"These are big yards that got caught by the end of the Cold War and suddenly they think they can get subsidies out of the Defense Department to stay in business," a senior Clinton administration official said. "And so suddenly, they did an about-face."

The shipbuilders tell a different story. "This was a bad trade agreement," said Tom Bowler, who once ran the navy's largest shipbuilding operation and who is now the president of the American Shipbuilding Association, the lobbyist for the large shipyards.

The accord did not prevent South Korean shipbuilders from continuing to add capacity, he complained, and that has sent ship prices down sharply. And he contended that the accord did not end all forms of subsidies.

But the agreement went a long, long way in that direction, so far that the U.S. shipbuilding industry was clearly divided. Smaller shipyards, which tend to be more efficient and far less dependent on military work, fought for the agreement's passage. Labor unions sided with the big shipyards.

The idea behind the agreement was to get the United States into a market where it is currently a nonplayer: international shipbuilding, which the government estimates will be a $250 billion business in the next decade.

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TODAY'S

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL SECTION

Appears on Page 12

Personals

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MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now & forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus, pray for us. St. Jude, Worker of Miracles, pray for us. St. Jude, Helper of the Hopeless, pray for us. Say this prayer nine times a day & by the ninth day your prayer will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised. P.K.

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GO: 1,03 SCSP: 1,39
ZONE IV - F :
SCSP: 1,34
ZONE IV - G :
GO. 1,02 FOD: 0,61

BELGIQUE en FB/l - TVA 21%
GO: 23,55 FOD*: 12,09
SC97: 30,83 SCSP: 28,93

HOLLANDE (zone2) NLG/l - TVA 17,5%
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Mark Graham/The New York Times

The Reverend C. Alan Tyson, one of a growing number of company chaplains, at work in Noel, Missouri.

A Chaplain on the Assembly Line

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NOEL, Missouri — Strolling through a maze of conveyors, blades and packing equipment, the Reverend C. Alan Tyson seems oblivious to the thousands of chickens whirling around him in various stages of dismemberment.

As the chaplain of Hudson Foods Inc., he is focused on an entirely different inventory: the private fears and problems of the 1,600 employees at Hudson's processing plant here in Missouri's southwestern corner.

Many of the workers — a mixture of Ozark natives and Mexicans recruited from southern Texas — simply smile or exchange pleasantries with Mr. Tyson and the Reverend Eulogico Navarro, a Spanish-speaking chaplain he hired in February. But as the workers chop and package the birds' carcasses, others talk about their battles with drinking or drugs, marital tensions, sick parents, runaway children and housing crises. Such chats frequently lead to private counseling sessions, hospital visits and other forms of pastoral ministry.

"He doesn't care what religion you are or whether you even have one," said Nylena McFarlane as she packed chicken legs onto plastic trays.

Fred Canter, superintendent of a processing line, uses his own experience to encourage troubled workers to visit with the chaplain. Fellow employees know how Mr. Tyson helped his family deal with a family member's drug problem, he said.

"He came to our house many times," Mr. Canter said. "He helped me realize I wasn't alone."

There is nothing new about chaplains performing counseling services for military forces, universities, hospitals and other institutions outside the mainstream of commerce. But most businesses have traditionally avoided activities that smack of spiritual faith.

Today, though, a growing number of companies are overcoming their hesitations and are hiring ordained Christian ministers and priests to tend to their employees' emotional needs.

Converts to the chaplaincy movement range from the giant United Automobile Workers union to small businesses such as Hall Graphics, a Dallas printing shop with seven employees, which hires a part-time chaplain from Marketplace Ministries Inc., a not-for-profit company in that city.

The UAW, which began with a pilot program involving one minister in a General Motors Co. factory in 1985 in Flint, Michigan, now has five full-time ministers and 300 volunteers in GM, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp. plants.

"Anyplace there's people, there's problems," said the Reverend Gil A. Stricklin, a former army chaplain who founded Marketplace Ministries in 1984. With demand for pastoral care booming, his company provides contract chaplains to 170 business sites in 30 states. Most of the growth has taken place in the past three years.

The Reverend Diana Dale, president of the National Institute of Business and Industrial Chaplains, estimates the number of businesses that use the services of chaplains at close to 4,000. To help meet the demand, the Dallas Theological Seminary, which trains ministers for Protestant denominations, last

See CLERGY, Page 20

2 Channel Ferry Lines to Merge

P&O and Stena Will Join to Battle Eurotunnel

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The two largest ferry operators plying the waters between France and England announced plans Thursday to unite in what they called a merge-or-be-mauled battle with their arch-rival, Eurotunnel.

"The real enemy is the tunnel, so there is not much point in us fighting each other," said Lord Sterling, chairman of Britain's Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co., which will merge its short-haul Channel-ferry operations with those of Swedish-based Stena Line AB.

The proposed merger, which must be approved by regulators, heralds the beginning of the industry's attempts to deal with the massive oversupply of space on ships and trains that has plagued the market since the opening of the Channel Tunnel in 1994.

Since then, a price war fueled by that glut of capacity has helped to halve the average cross-Channel tourist fare, push freight rates down by 40 percent and severely squeeze most operators' profits.

Getting supply back in line with demand will prove painful. Lord Sterling warned of at least 1,000 job losses in the companies' combined work force of 5,500 as the two lines merged into what would be known at P&O Stena Line.

The first of those cuts will see the new line's combined fleet of 14 ferries — eight from P&O and six from Stena — trimmed by two by the end of the year, with an estimated job loss of as many as 400 from that move alone. Company officials said they would probably pull still more ships out of service next year.

While costs will be cut, both companies denied they had any plans to increase fares.

"This merger is an attack on costs," said P&O's managing director, Sir Bruce MacPhail. "Rates are expected to stay low."

Many analysts, however, see rising fares as all but inevitable, the only question being one of degree.

"Realistically, I think that the fare war is over and that prices will now probably firm up," said Marshall Whiting, an analyst with brokers S.G. Strauss Turnbull.

That would be good news for the unprofitable Eurotunnel, which this week reached tentative agreement with its banks over the restructuring of its £8.8 billion ($13.8 billion) in debts.

Lord Sterling said he hoped Eurotunnel's bankers would put pressure on the company to end the Channel price war.

"What perhaps will stop is this form of pricing that is impossible for any company operating in a normal environment," he said.

Even without factoring in higher ticket prices, the ferry companies have penciled in significant gains in profits. Bo Lerenius, chief executive of Stena, which will end up owning 40 percent of the new company, predicted that profits would be "easily better" than either current profit levels or anything that Stena could have foreseen if it remained an independent operator.

Crucial to those projections is the planned £75 million reduction in the companies' combined annual costs of £280 million. A charge of £35 million will be taken in the first year to cover the costs of that pruning, largely to pay for staff cuts.

Investors reacted positively to news of the merger. In London, P&O shares rose 16 pence (25 cents) to 643, a gain of 2.6 percent, while in Stockholm, Stena stock soared 6.8 percent, rising 2.20 kronor (33 cents), to 34.20.

The merger announcement came less than three months after the British government reversed a long-standing ban on such combinations.

Previously the idea of the ferry companies merging, or even agreeing on scheduling or prices, had been viewed as anti-competitive and not in the public's interest.

Now, however, with Eurotunnel commanding by far the largest share of the cross-Channel market, those arguments have lost weight.

In fact, the combined tourist operations of P&O and Stena would have 41 percent of the market — precisely the same share as that currently held by Eurotunnel.

In the freight market, Eurotunnel would remain ahead, with 44 percent of that market, compared with 40 percent for P&O Stena.

Olivetti to Sell Computer Business

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MILAN — In a desperate effort to raise cash and keep Olivetti SpA afloat, the company's new chief executive officer launched a fire sale of assets Thursday, announcing that Olivetti would sell various businesses this year and next, including its unprofitable personal computer division, valued at $655 million to $785 million.

The decision was announced at a meeting with Italian analysts by Roberto Colaninno, who took over at Olivetti two weeks ago.

In the past, Olivetti officials said they would sell or close the personal computer business if they could not turn it around. But the arrival of Mr. Colaninno, 53, had been interpreted by many as a signal that Olivetti was not disposed to jettison the unit, which in the first half of this year generated 23.5 percent of Olivetti's total revenue of $2.7 billion.

Mr. Colaninno said the fresh capital would serve to assure Olivetti "financial equilibrium, without an increase in capital" by approaching capital markets.

He said his plan was to return Olivetti to profitability in 1998.

Last December, Olivetti tapped capital markets for the equivalent of $1.5 billion, but since then its five-year string of losses has continued. On Monday, in a surprise announcement, Olivetti said its net debt had doubled to $1.6 billion between the end of June and the end of August.

Mr. Colaninno, in his first encounter with analysts as chief executive, said that before the end of this year Olivetti intended to sell four units, including its personal computer business, a venture capital company and Tecnost, a service company for specialized computer systems. The shedding of those assets, he said, and transferal of debt, should net Olivetti the equivalent of $525 million.

By the end of 1997, he said, Olivetti will shed other assets, including a share of Omnitel Pronto Italia, the mobile phone unit it jointly owns with a group of companies including Bell Atlantic. Also next year, he said, Olivetti plans to float shares in Lexikon, a unit specializing in office machines like printers and fax machines, on the stock market.

He estimated Olivetti's total gain from the sale of assets at from 1 trillion to 1.2 trillion lire, or $660 million to $790 million.

For days, analysts had speculated that Olivetti needed to sell assets, convert debt to equity or sell additional shares on the market. But Mr. Colaninno said the company had been forced by recent circumstances to "find an internal solution" to its capital needs.

In early September, the Olivetti chairman, Carlo De Benedetti, resigned, followed two weeks later by the chief executive, Francesco Caio, who was replaced by Mr. Colaninno.

Olivetti's stock price, which has been battered by all the negative news, was not expected to rise much at the announcement, according to analysts.

On Thursday, Olivetti shares closed 10 lire lower, at 515.

"The news is good, but let's not think the reaction will be overwhelming," said Armando Gennari, of Pasfin Securities." Investors, he said, "will remain very prudent."

Partly, analysts said, success will depend on how much cash Olivetti can raise. Mr. Colaninno confirmed Italian newspaper reports that Olivetti was in talks with Mannesmann AG to acquire a part of Olivetti's stake in Omnitel. Olivetti will retain a 35 percent share in Omnitel, he said, assuring continued management control.

Last week, reports circulated that Olivetti had been offered $182 million for the personal-computer division by the debt-trading company Klesch & Co. But none of the officials present commented on the status of that offer.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Europe Won't Be Talked Out of the Euro

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Americans are belatedly realizing that Europe plans to start introducing a single currency, the Euro, and many of them have qualms about it. With the world's financial elite in Washington this week for the World Bank/IMF annual meeting, a fly on the wall might have witnessed the following conversation between an American and a European:

American: Don't you have better things to do? Instead of wasting your efforts on the Euro, you should be getting your economies in shape for global competition, reforming your burdensome welfare states and bringing the Central and East European countries into the European Union.

European: Those are not alternatives to monetary union. We must tackle all these problems, and it will be easier if we have a more cohesive, economically efficient Europe, which the Euro will help to ensure.

You Americans may just be waking up to what we're doing, but the debate in Europe is essentially over. We are now arguing about the details of how to put the plan into practice.

American: But the economic benefits of a single currency are small, and the risks exceedingly high. You are really doing this for political reasons. If your aim is to unite Europe politically, there are better ways of going about it.

European: I detect a sense behind American objections that we Europeans are being uppity. It's all right for the mighty United States to have a single currency, but not for the quarrelsome Europeans — especially if the Euro might come to rival the dollar.

You underestimate the strength of the drive for unity in Continental Europe — at least among policymakers and opinion-makers. It is as if we were warning your pioneers not to set out in covered wagons on a perilous venture with questionable economic returns — better stay home and fix up the East Coast first.

American: But those were individuals acting by choice. You are talking about political and economic elites imposing a system that ordinary people haven't asked for and don't much want.

European: It's true that more needs to be done to convince public opinion of the Euro's advantages. But in the two key countries — Germany and France — there is now growing public support.

American: But you are forcing through budget cuts in the name of monetary union at a time of high unemployment, Europe's biggest economic and social problem.

European: If we waited for the best time, we would never do it. Anyway, budget cuts are not going to make unemployment worse. You have cut your budget deficit in the United States, and employment has continued to rise. The same has happened in Germany and other European countries.

By cutting public spending, we are moving resources from the public to the private sector, where jobs are actually created. A strong Euro, backed by a credible, independent European central bank, will bring down interest rates, spur economic growth and reduce unemployment. Of course, to gain the maximum benefits we will have to prune our welfare systems and loosen our labor markets. Most Europeans now realize this, and it is beginning to happen, in Germany for instance. We would have to do it regardless of the Euro.

American: But a strong Euro will make you even less competitive, damage your exports and slow your growth.

European: We are hoping for a stable Euro that will keep inflation down. It will complete our single market, leading to more specialization, more competition, more efficiency and more reasonable wage demands.

There is some role reversal here. You are focusing on the problems, we are pressing ahead in a good American can-do spirit. Anyway, you are wasting your breath. It's too late to turn back now.

Credit Lyonnais Shows Small Profit

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Credit Lyonnais SA said Thursday it had a net profit in the first half, thanks to last-minute government aid.

The troubled state-owned bank said it earned 67 million francs ($13 million) in the first six months of 1996, up from 36 million francs in the comparable period last year.

The profit was made possible by a state payment to the bank last week of 3.9 billion francs, the first stage in a broader bailout involving additional taxpayer funds designed to prepare the bank for sale.

The government help, which was designed to assume costs related to a 123.5 billion franc loan that the bank made toward its own bailout last year, was the bank's third helping of state assistance in the past two years. Credit Lyonnais lost 20.8 billion francs in 1992-94 and was rescued last year in the costliest operation of its kind in France.

"We are rid of a handicap that appeared insurmountable," said Jean Peyrelevade, the company's chairman. "The prospect of a privatization is nearing."

He added, however, that a hasty sale would necessarily require a recapitalization by the state but without saying how much would be required.

Analysts have put the total cost of a new Lyonnais rescue at some 10 billion francs. That would come on top of the 100 billion francs that, according to estimates, last year's bailout would cost.

Mr. Peyrelevade said he would be satisfied if the bank broke even for the full year.

Without the government's intervention, Credit Lyonnais would have posted a first-half loss of 1.5 billion francs.

Net banking income fell 2.7 percent, to 21.5 billion francs from 22.1 billion francs in the year-earlier period. On a comparable basis — excluding the loan's impact and the one-time items — net banking income rose 3.9 percent, the bank said.

Profit from operations came to 4.2 billion francs, up 20.1 percent from the year-earlier period. On a comparable basis, it rose 18.4 percent, while operating costs rose 1 percent.

Provisions against risky loans and investments fell 7.2 percent, to 2.3 billion francs from 2.5 billion francs. On a comparable basis, though, they rose 5.5 percent, owing in part to a surge in bankruptcies in France.

Mr. Peyrelevade also said the bank would not need to make further provisions on its loan to Eurotunnel after the British-French company reached a debt agreement with its lenders Tuesday.

Credit Lyonnais, which ranks among the Channel Tunnel operator's top lenders, said its current provisions were adequate but would give no further details.

■ Parretti Found Guilty

The Italian financier Giancarlo Parretti faces as much as 10 years in prison for perjury and tampering with evidence during a 1991 trial that cost him control of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film studio, The Associated Press reported from Wilmington, Delaware.

The financier, who was convicted by a Delaware court Wednesday, remained free on $100,000 bail pending sentencing Nov. 18.

Credit Lyonnais sued Mr. Parretti in June 1991, saying he had refused to relinquish control of the studio to the bank after defaulting on $1.3 billion in loans. During the trial, Mr. Parretti said Credit Lyonnais had approved his actions in a faxed message it sent to him. The bank said the fax was a forgery.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 3

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7175	2.689	1.1218	0.3316	0.1133*	—	5.4485*	1.383	1.5409*	1.3085	1.3682*
Brussels	31.47	49.025	20.59	6.0035	2.0756*	18.352	—	25.125	0.2832	23.12	24.47*
Frankfurt	Closed*										
London (a)	1.5664	—	2.3853	8.1051	2,376.075	2.6865	49.3245	1.9634	174.59	2.1373	201.50
Madrid	120.84	201.739	84.138	24.849	8.454*	74.995	4.0857	102.711	115.656*	94.701	—
Milan	1,519.70	2,377.15	991.80	293.83	—	884.20	48.132	1,211.48	13.648	1,115.65	11.886
New York (b)	—	1.5656a	1.5303	5.1828	1,519.80	1.7185	31.53	1.2558	111.455	1.3688	128.92
Paris	5.165	8.1185	3.386	—	0.3415*	3.0085	0.1644	4.1335	4.6544*	3.8111	4.002*
Tokyo	112.85	175.30	73.05	21.60	0.737	65.13	3.5493	89.02	—	82.41	0.8698
Toronto	1.3684	2.1389	0.8985	0.2635	0.0896*	0.7916	0.4314*	1.0829	1.2284*	—	1.085*
Zurich	1.256	1.9664	0.82	0.2424	0.0827*	0.7304	3.9819*	—	1.1258*	0.9233	0.9745*
1 ECU	1.2545	0.8012	1.921	6.5044	1,906.85	2.1552	39.5592	1.5736	139.746	1.7067	161.734
1 SDR	1.4385	0.9187	N.Q.	7.4584	2,184.49	2.4713	45.3966	1.807	160.676	1.9603	185.446

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	241.46	Mex. peso	7.512	S. Afr. rand	4.5275
Australian $	1.2653	Hong Kong $	7.7315	N. Zealand $	1.4298	S. Kor. won	820.70
Austrian sch.	10.775	Hung. forint	158.30	Norw. krone	6.513	Swed. krona	6.62
Brazil real	1.028	Indian rupee	35.62	Phil. peso	26.26	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3317	Indo. rupiah	2323.50	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.43
Czech koruna	27.03	Irish £	0.6259	Port. escudo	154.92	Turkish lira	91848.0
Danish krone	5.868	Israeli shek.	3.1922	Russ. ruble	5422.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.645	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	467.00
Fin. markka	4.566	Malay. ring.	2.5019	Sing. $	1.4098		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5646	1.5642	1.5641	Japanese yen	111.04	110.54	110.07
Canadian dollar	1.3584	1.3565	1.3541	Swiss franc	1.2510	1.2466	1.2426
Deutsche mark	1.5266	1.5254	1.5223				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Oct. 3

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 7/8 - 3 15/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 - 4 1/8
3-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 1/4 - 1 1/2	5 11/16 - 5 13/16	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	7/16 - 1/2	4 - 4 1/8
6-month	5 1/2 - 5 5/8	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	1 5/16 - 1 7/16	5 3/4 - 6	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 1/16 - 4 3/16
1-year	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	3 1/16 - 3 3/16	1 9/16 - 1 11/16	6 - 6 1/4	3 1/2 - 3 15/16	5/8 - 11/16	4 1/8 - 4 1/4

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8 1/4	8 1/4
Federal funds	5 1/4	5 1/4
3-month CDs	4.88	4.88
CP 180 days direct	5.40	5.15
3 month Treasury bill	4.91	4.89
1-year Treasury bill	5.30	5.29
2-year Treasury bill	5.97	5.97
5-year Treasury note	6.34	6.33
7-year Treasury note	6.44	6.44
10-year Treasury note	6.59	6.59
30-year Treasury bond	6.83	6.83
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.87	4.87
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.46
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.56	0.55
6-month interbank	0.59	0.60
10-year Govt bond	2.79	2.88
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	Clsd.	3.10
1-month interbank	-	3.12
3-month interbank	-	3.16
6-month interbank	-	3.17
10-year Bund	-	6.03

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 3/4	5 3/4
Call money	5 9/16	5 3/4
1-month interbank	5 3/4	5 3/4
3-month interbank	5 13/16	5 3/4
6-month interbank	5 15/16	5 15/16
10-year Gilt	7.45	7.50
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3 3/4	3 7/8
1-month interbank	3 7/8	3 7/8
3-month interbank	3 1/2	3 5/8
6-month interbank	3 5/8	3 1/2
10-year OAT	6.05	6.06

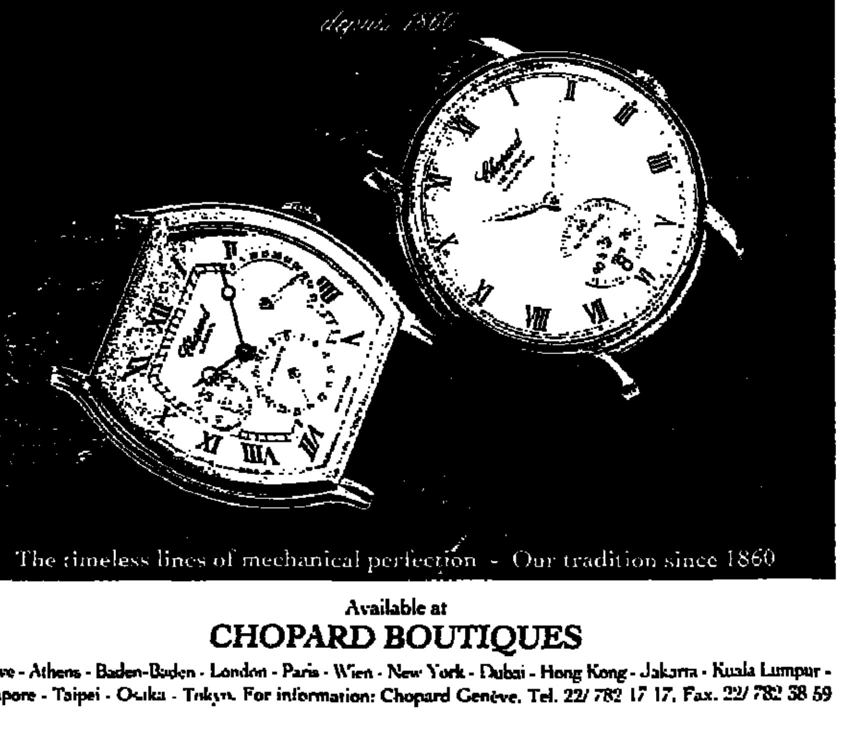
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	379.95	379.00	—1.30
London	379.50	378.85	—1.45
New York	382.50	382.70	+0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)

Source: Reuters.



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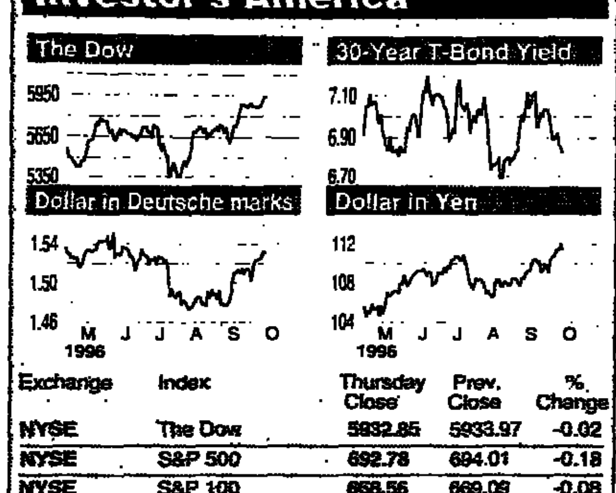
Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5932.85	5933.97	-0.02
NYSE	S&P 500	692.78	694.01	-0.18
NYSE	S&P 100	668.56	669.09	-0.08
NYSE	Composite	370.14	370.54	-0.11
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1234.11	1233.85	+0.02
AMEX	Market Value	572.60	571.85	+0.13
Toronto	TSE Index	5380.01	5388.03	-0.15
São Paulo	Bovespa	Closed	65785.90	-
Mexico City	Bolsa	3373.35	3358.32	+0.45
Buenos Aires	Merval	575.38	570.50	+0.86
Santiago	IPSA General	5494.97	5440.41	+1.00
Caracas	Capital General	6130.32	5919.10	+3.57

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

AT&T Chooses Microsoft Browser

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — AT&T Corp. said Thursday it had chosen Microsoft Corp.'s browsing software for its Internet-access service, bumping Netscape Communications Corp.'s Navigator program.

AT&T and Microsoft first teamed up in the Internet-access market in July, when AT&T agreed to offer Microsoft's browser on its service. In return, AT&T's WorldNet service is included as part of Microsoft's Windows 95 operating system.

Before the July agreement, AT&T offered only Netscape's software. Thursday's announcement took the Microsoft-AT&T alliance a step further, making Microsoft's Internet Explorer the browser that users would see first.

Fuji-Kodak Battle Goes to Geneva

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United States and Japan swapped charges Thursday of protectionism and misrepresentation as they took the first formal steps to put their photo-film dispute before the World Trade Organization.

While Japan blocked a U.S. request for early creation of a panel to look into the case, Washington implicitly appealed to other trade powers to fight what it argued was a range of Japanese barriers to imported goods.

Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative, told the organization the case revealed "discriminatory barriers" faced by outside companies in Japan's $9 billion-a-year market for photo film and paper.

• **Wang Laboratories Inc.** is talking to **Eastman Kodak Co.** about selling its document-imaging software business. Analysts estimated that Wang would get $200 million to $300 million.

• **A group of small technology companies** created a program called Privacy Assured to protect consumer privacy on the Internet. Web sites bearing the logo will not publish information that has not been volunteered and will release only data that cannot be linked to individuals. *Bloomberg*

Sony Pictures Chief Steps Down

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — The resignation of Alan Levine, the president of Sony Pictures Entertainment for the past two years, raised speculation that he would be replaced by John Calley, a respected longtime producer and studio executive with close ties to some of the industry's top directors.

Mr. Levine's departure Wednesday had been expected after he proved unable to quell the management turmoil, bloodletting and disarray that have marked Sony Corp.'s seven-year tenure in Hollywood. His departure followed the dismissal last month of Mark Canton, chairman of Sony's Columbia Tristar unit.

Nobuyuki Idei, president and chief operating officer of Sony, praised Mr. Levine for his "long contribution to Sony," saying that he had "solidly positioned the studio for the next stage in its worldwide growth and evolution."

Mr. Calley, 65, is apparently in final negotiations to take over the top job at the studio. He is currently president of the United Artists unit of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Inc. and is expected to take over the lion's share of responsibilities held by Mr. Levine, according to Sony executives who spoke on condition of anonymity. It is unclear, though, whether Mr. Calley will retain all the duties of Mr. Levine, which included overseeing the television unit.

"We are confirming that Sony is in discussions with John Calley regarding a senior position at Sony Pictures Entertainment," Sony said. "We cannot elaborate further at this time but hope to be able to provide more specifics in the coming days."

Several executives at Sony Pictures who spoke on condition of anonymity said they had been assured that Mr. Calley would take over the studio.

Mr. Calley's appointment would effectively end the seven-year reign of a management team that Sony installed after it acquired Columbia Pictures Entertainment for $3.4 billion in 1989. Most of the top management team has been dismissed in the past two years after a tenure of financial profligacy, disappointing films and corporate infighting.

Mr. Calley is one of the more highly regarded executives in the film business, a man who forged close relationships while working at Warner Brothers in the 1970s with such filmmakers as Mike Nichols, John Boorman, Clint Eastwood, Sydney Pollack and Stanley Kubrick.

Robert Daly, co-chairman of Warner Brothers, who has known Mr. Calley for years, said: "He's extremely bright, he has very good taste, and he gets along with talent very well. If John gets the job, he's a very good choice."

Mr. Calley also has a reputation for iconoclastic behavior: He was a top producer and head of film production at Warner Brothers but abruptly retired to rural Connecticut in 1981 at the age of 50.

At the time, he said he had earned enough money to quit working at a studio. During the 1980s, Mr. Calley traded commodities and foreign currencies and sailed around the world, sometimes living on his boat for six months at a time. In the early 1990s, Mr. Calley returned to the film business at the urging of Mike Nichols. The two were co-producers in 1993 of "The Remains of the Day," along with Ismail Merchant.

Stocks Decline as Rally In Bond Market Falters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks were lower Thursday as a two-day rally in bonds ended amid concern that a labor report Friday may cast doubt on perceptions the economy is cooling enough to restrain inflation.

Meanwhile, a round of companies said profits in the third quarter would be disappointing.

"The market's at new highs without much more room to travel," said J. Thomas Madden, chief investment officer at Federated Investors.

While job growth and wage increases have not translated into inflation yet, "history teaches that the impact will show up."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.12 points from Wednesday's record close, at 5,932.85.

Declining issues outnumbered advancers by a 12-to-11 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was priced at 98 30/32, for a yield of 6.83 percent, unchanged from Wednesday.

Economic reports released Thursday reaffirmed the view that business activity was slowing enough to keep inflation under control without an interest-rate increase by Federal Reserve Board policymakers.

The Commerce Department reported that orders to U.S. factories plunged 1.9 percent in August, the largest decline in two and a half years.

The Labor Department, meanwhile, said the number of new claims for jobless benefits was unchanged at 340,000 last week, the highest level in nearly three months, another sign of slowing job growth and a decelerating economy.

The data underscore "the fact that the economy is decelerating from the second-quarter boom and helps the psychology that the Fed will not be tightening soon," an analyst said.

The market is now bracing itself for the September U.S. unemployment report, which is to be released Friday.

Shares in biotechnology giant Monsanto reached an all-time high, closing up 1¼ at 39⅞, reflecting

U.S. STOCKS

improving prospects for its biotechnology-related products and expectations that the company is close to selling more of its chemicals business.

Among stocks that fell on profit warnings, Motorola dropped 1⅛ to close at 49¾, while AT&T dropped ⅜ to close at 39.

General Motors fell ¼ to close at 49⅝, after GM of Canada's union workers began a strike hours before a midnight deadline after rejecting the automaker's wage and benefit proposals.

The strike may affect negotiations in the United States between GM and the United Auto Workers, which represents 220,000 workers at the company.

"The autos might get hurt a little bit by the strike," said Jack Baker, managing director for stock trading at Furman Selz.

Ford Motor and Chrysler posted declines.

Boeing rose ⅜ to 97 after the company said it planned to accelerate production of its Boeing 737 to meet rising demand.

The Nasdaq composite index closed down 3.02 points at 1,233.09. Shares of Peak Technologies Group Inc., which released a profit warning Thursday, led the decline, closing down 9⅜ at 12⅜. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Boeing to Speed Up 737 Production

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Thursday it would double monthly production of its 737 passenger plane six months earlier than planned because of a rising backlog of orders.

The aircraft maker said it would raise production of the twin-engine plane to 17 a month by the third quarter of 1997. Boeing currently produces an average of eight and one-half of the 737s monthly. It plans to make 10 a month by January, then 12 by the second quarter.

Boeing's backlog of 737 orders exceeds 560 planes. Depending on configuration, a 737 carries between 128 and 168 passengers.

Production of 737s could rise even more, as Boeing said it was consulting with suppliers to "ensure it can respond to an even greater future demand for the 737."

In the next 12 months, Boeing also will double monthly production of its newest jet, the 777, to seven, raise production of its 757 to four from three and make four 747s a month, up from 3.5. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Dollar Slips in Anticipation of U.S. Employment Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against other major currencies Thursday as traders grew concerned that U.S. employment data scheduled for release Friday could dampen hopes for high interest rates or cause a sell-off in stocks and bonds.

"There is definitely an element of people wanting to reduce their dollar positions going into the employment numbers," said Peter Ullrich, a trader for GiroCredit Bank. A strong report could hurt the currency by depressing stocks and bonds, raising worries that global investors will sell their dollar holdings.

A weak report might push the dollar lower by dampening expectations Federal Reserve Board policymakers will raise interest rates soon. High rates generally make dollar-denominated deposits more attractive.

The Labor Department's report is expected to show that the U.S. economy added 170,000 jobs last month after adding 250,000 in August, according to analysts and other forecasts.

If the economy added more jobs than expected, the dollar stands to benefit in the long run from increasing speculation that the Fed will raise rates at its next policy meeting, on Nov. 13, traders said.

The dollar was also hurt by data released

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Thursday that pointed to a slowing of U.S. economic growth, including a 1.9 percent decrease in factory orders in August.

The dollar fell to 111.455 yen from 111.895 yen Wednesday and to 1.5303 Deutsche marks from 1.5325 DM.

The dollar also fell to 5.1828 French francs from 5.1865 francs and to 1.2558 Swiss francs from 1.2581 francs. The pound was unchanged at $1.5656.

Separately, President Jacques Chirac of France said in an interview to be published Saturday by a French magazine that the U.S. currency was "undervalued," meaning potential harm to French and other European economies.

Prime Minister Alain Juppe, meanwhile, told French traders the dollar was chronically undervalued and said France would work toward a stable franc. *(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

AMEX

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AMC	1094	18⅜	17¾	18	+⅛
AMC pf	234	32½	31⅞	32½	+1
ARC	1185	3⅛	3	3⅛	—1/16
ATT Fd	155	77⅝	77	77⅝	—⅛
AcmeU	285	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+¼
AdmRsc	102	10	10	10	—
AdvFin	775	1 9/16	1⅝	1 9/16	—1/16
AdvMed	805	3⅛	2 9/16	2⅞	—⅛
Aeroson	90	2⅛	2	2⅛	+1/16
Alrcoa	120	1⅞	1 11/16	1 11/16	+⅛
Alln	122	2⅛	2	2	+1/16
AllouH	124	6	5⅞	6	—⅛
Alshdn	289	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
AlpinGr	545	7⅛	6 15/16	7⅛	—⅛
Amdhl	1108	9⅝	8⅞	9 3/16	—1/16
AIM 85	147	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
AScIE	122	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
Ampal	473	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
Ampex n	1561	7 15/16	7½	7⅞	—⅛
AnaMig	166	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+1/16
Astrotc	544	5 9/16	5½	5½	+⅛
Audvox	483	6⅜	6	6⅛	+1/16
AurorEl	161	2	1⅞	1 15/16	+1/16
Autotote	1670	1⅛	1	1 1/16	+1/16
AvivaPet	100	4	4	4	—
Azco	402	11⅛	11	11⅛	—
BAT Ind	308	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
Baker	191	5	4⅞	5	—
Balnty	89	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅛
BarrLb s	1308	28⅛	27	28	+1⅛
BayMeo	158	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	—⅛
Bayou	298	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
BSYn pw96	91	7	6⅞	7	—
BemaGold	1174	7⅝	7⅜	7½	—1/16
BentPh	239	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—
BioRA s	122	30	29⅜	29⅞	—⅛
Biovail s	2816	37⅛	34⅜	36⅝	+1⅛
BlondT n	403	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
BoltTch n	153	4 9/16	4½	4½	+⅛
Bostnid	375	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+⅛
Bowne	356	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
CE Fmk g	107	3	2 15/16	3	—
CET Envs	230	5⅝	5½	5⅝	—1/16
CFX Cp	161	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
Cablvsn	581	41	40⅝	40⅞	—⅛
Cablvs pf	477	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
Cablelel g	241	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
Calton	203	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—
CdnOc g s	5109	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅜
CanyonRs	207	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
Cordich n	312	2⅞	1 15/16	2 1/16	+⅞
CentenT	1381	47⅛	45⅝	47⅛	—⅛
CFCda g	729	4 7/16	4 1/16	4 7/16	+1/16
ChadThr s	221	20½	20	20	—½
ChaseCp	213	7⅞	7½	7¾	—⅛
ChevSoft	6227	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+⅝
Chief	1519	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+1⅛
Chfint pf	466	29⅛	28⅝	29	+1
Citizinc	151	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—
CoastD	320	5⅛	5	5¼	+⅛
ColLb	1935	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+⅝
Comforce	100	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	—
CmdrAp n	855	7⅛	6 9/16	6 9/16	—9/16
CmdrA wt	285	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
ComCor n	14204	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—
Cross	127	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	—⅜
ecCrwnL	107	1	15/16	15/16	—
Cycom gs	761	4⅞	4 9/16	4⅞	+1/16
DI Ind	835	1 11/16	1⅝	1⅝	+1/16
DairyA	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	—
DakotaM	227	2	1 15/16	2	+1/16
DanHd	183	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
Datamet	147	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—1/16
Dataram	90	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
DaytonMn	250	6 9/16	6 11/16	6¼	—
DenAmer	349	4⅛	4⅛	4 1/16	—1/16
DevnE	1254	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	—
DiagRet	214	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	—⅛
DigitCT	99	1 1/16	1⅛	1⅛	—1/16
DolAutEx	170	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	+⅜
Donelly	145	19⅝	19	19¼	—⅜
DrylMu	120	9 9/16	9½	9 9/16	—
EZ Serv	196	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	—1/16
EchoBay	2533	9	8 13/16	8 15/16	—⅛
EcolEn	321	8⅞	8 7/16	8 9/16	+1/16
Edisto	274	10	9 13/16	9 15/16	—1/16
Editek	270	9/16	½	9/16	+1/16
ElPasoE n	1152	5⅜	5 7/16	5 9/16	—
EmertI n	100	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
EmerR	607	2⅜	2 5/16	2 5/16	—1/16
EmpCar	190	5 1/16	5	5	—⅛
EnzoBi	1150	19½	18⅝	18⅞	—¼
Ephone	162	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
FalmBk n	207	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
FarEst	88	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
FemHlth	181	6⅛	5 11/16	6 1/16	—7/16
Fibrbd	337	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	—⅜
FinFdl s	87	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—
FtAust	617	8 11/16	8 9/16	8 9/16	—⅛
FAusPr	1999	8 9/16	8 7/16	8½	—
FlaRck	146	29¼	28⅞	29⅛	+⅜
ForstLb	1039	38⅛	37⅜	37⅝	—⅜
FortPet	393	2⅜	2 5/16	2 5/16	+1/16
FreqEl	92	9½	9 7/16	9 7/16	—⅛
Frischs	132	14⅛	13⅞	14	—
GA Fncl n	121	13⅜	13	13⅜	—
GST Tele	987	11⅛	10½	10⅝	—⅜
GamaB	88	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+¼
GaylCn	2100	7 9/16	7⅛	7 9/16	+1/16
GeimScl	180	26⅜	26	26	—⅛
GnAuto	878	3⅛	2⅞	2 15/16	+1/16
GnEmp	104	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅛
GenKinet	120	5/16	5/16	5/16	—1/16
GetchGld	626	46½	45⅞	45⅞	—⅝
GiantFd	225	34¼	34	34½	—
Glantl	390	17¼	17	17⅛	—
GoVideo	99	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16	—1/16
GldStarR	617	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
GldFld	233	¼	¼	¼	—1/16
Graham s	98	11	10⅝	11	—
Grang g	633	1 9/16	1⅜	1⅜	—1/16
GrevLne	708	3⅝	3¼	3¼	—1/16
GrifGam	318	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	—⅜
GrSmec	174	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
GullLb	96	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
HalEP	423	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	—⅛
HalterM n	337	12	11½	11⅞	+⅜
HangOr	97	6 15/16	6 13/16	6 13/16	—1/16
HanvDir	272	1	15/16	15/16	—
Han wtB	646	3/32	1/32	1/32	—
Harken	2802	2 11/16	2½	2 9/16	—⅛
Hasbro	10297	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅜
HawAir	481	4	3 15/16	3 15/16	—1/16
HlmPro s	370	3	3	3	—1/16
Hears n	1487	3	2 15/16	2⅞	—1/16
HoopH	388	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	—⅛
ICG Com	318	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
Identix	482	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅜
ImpCM n	288	31½	30⅝	31	+⅛
ImpOil g	463	42⅜	42	42⅜	+⅛
IntegTc n	1411	5	4⅞	4 15/16	+1/16
IntegTc wt	1663	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
InCiPd	144	3	3	3	—1/16
InterDig	1518	7 13/16	7½	7 11/16	—1/16
eclntrknb	228	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—
Intrmagn	188	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
IPIS	966	7 1/16	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
IonLaser	433	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
IvaxCp	8850	14⅞	14 1/16	14⅜	—⅛
JTS Corp	1465	4⅝	4½	4½	—
JanBell	188	2⅜	2 3/16	2¼	+1/16
Jetronic	88	1 11/16	1⅝	1 11/16	—
KFX Inc	224	7⅞	7 11/16	7 11/16	—⅛
KV Ph B	559	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
KV Ph A	220	12½	11⅞	12	—
KaneM	719	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
Keane	154	47	45⅝	46⅞	—⅛
KeyEng	122	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Kirby	2519	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
KnogNA	119	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
KogrEq	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
LXRBiot	389	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+1/16
LaBarg	437	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
LsrTech	795	4⅛	4	4⅛	—1/16
LsrTc wt	216	⅝	½	½	—
LazKap	311	20⅛	19	19⅞	+1
LehMU	140	24	23½	23½	—⅛
LeHK 98wt	179	5	5	5	+⅛
LehSTc wt	95	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+1/16
MAI Sys	257	8⅛	8	8⅛	—
Magellan	887	21	20⅛	20⅞	—⅛
MagnPet	99	4 9/16	4½	4½	+⅛
Martien	107	4⅝	3¾	3⅞	—⅛
MedcR	334	9⅛	8⅞	9	+1/16
Medeva	404	16⅝	16	16⅝	—
Media	538	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅛
MercAir	155	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
MetPro s	89	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+⅛
Metromda	856	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
MidatRly	103	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—
MorgnF	405	⅜	⅜	⅜	—
MS IGT	145	20⅞	19⅞	20⅞	+⅞
MSHK wt97	100	7	7	7	+⅛
MntsaiE	822	2 11/16	2½	2 11/16	—1/16
MovieStr	218	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
MuniMtg n	102	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
Munvst	333	9⅛	9 1/16	9⅛	—
MunyAZ	95	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
NTNCom	1495	5⅛	4⅞	5 1/16	+⅛
NVR	295	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
Nabors	17245	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+½
NtPatnt s	137	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
NY Times	1501	34½	33⅞	34⅛	—⅜
NA Vacc	563	28	27⅜	27⅜	+⅛
Novavx n	280	4⅞	4¾	4¾	—
NCAPI	137	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
OmniMutf	1148	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
Oncor	298	5	4⅞	5	—
Orgngn	1494	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+⅝
PC Quote	1032	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
PLC Sys	1080	26⅛	25⅛	25⅝	—1
PMC	161	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
PMC CT	134	16⅝	16	16⅛	—
PGEofD	119	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
PacGulf	116	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+⅜
PanAmC n	923	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
ParanC	515	11	10⅞	11	—
PegGld	1330	10⅛	10	10⅛	—⅛
PenRE	158	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+⅛
PhxNet	638	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—1/16
PinRSC	199	14½	14⅛	14⅜	—
Polymed	146	5½	5	5½	—
Polyph	1723	5⅞	5⅛	5 11/16	—⅛
Polyvisn	825	¼	⅜	⅜	+1/16
PrpdLa	6245	12	10⅞	10⅞	—1
PrcCm	231	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	—
Pricell s	100	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—
ProActiv n	89	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
PropCT	257	9 9/16	9 9/16	9¼	—
PsycCp	339	8⅛	6 7/16	8⅛	—⅛
RF Pow	195	3 9/16	3	3 9/16	+3/16
ReaGold	125	2	1 15/16	2	+⅛
RegalBel	731	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅛
Riser	536	27⅛	26	27⅛	+⅜
Riviera n	120	15¼	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
Rotonic	89	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜	+1/16
RoyalO g	1604	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
SabaPet	106	19⅛	19½	19⅞	—
SBYen wt98	105	4⅛	4⅛	4½	—
Schult	152	21	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
Servico	185	16⅞	16½	16½	+⅛
ShefldMd	274	3⅝	3 9/16	3⅝	—1/16
ShellCm s	130	13⅜	13	13⅛	—⅛
Silco	123	10⅛	10	10⅛	+3/16
SmtBin	116	10½	10 9/16	10 9/16	—
ecSofgen	293	⅜	⅜	5/16	+1/16
SCEd pfP	619	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1/32
SportsClb	180	2⅞	2⅞	2 11/16	+7/16
SPDR	2867	69 11/32	69 7/32	69 11/32	—1/32
StarrtCp	702	12½	11	12	+⅜
Sulcus	503	2⅜	2 9/16	2⅜	+1/16
SumtTx	129	10⅝	10⅝	10½	—⅛
SunNur	250	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—
Suprmlnd	392	6 7/16	6⅞	6 7/16	+1/16
SwingNSl	130	2 15/16	2 11/16	2 15/16	+3/16
TabPrd	91	7	6½	6⅝	—⅜
Technitrl	428	29⅛	28	28	—½
TelDta	1441	40⅜	37⅞	40⅛	—¼
TexBiotch	255	3⅜	3 7/16	3 11/16	+3/16
TexMer	778	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
Thermed	125	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅛
ThrmBio n	473	13⅜	13	13⅜	+⅛
ThCar s	302	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	—⅛
ThrFib un	546	12⅛	12½	12⅝	—
ThrmFib s	104	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
Thrlnsl	361	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	—
ThrmPw	116	10	9½	9⅝	—
ThrmRe	449	11	10⅛	11	+⅛
ThrSent n	144	11	11	11	—⅛
ThrSpect	162	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
Thrmolse	460	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
Thrmotx	844	38⅞	38⅛	38½	+⅛
Thrmwd	113	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
TopSrce	1443	5	4 11/16	5	+5/16
Tortel	95	1½	1½	1½	—
TotlPet	456	10⅛	9 11/16	10⅛	—
TownCty	271	⅜	11/16	⅜	—
TWA	6884	9 7/16	8⅞	9	—7/16
TrexMed n	121	19⅛	19	19⅛	—⅛
Triton	262	11/16	⅝	11/16	—
Triton wt	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1/16
TubMex	3170	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛
TurnB A	304	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+¼
TurnB B	2870	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+⅛
US Alc	764	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
Uniflex	148	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
Unilab	186	⅝	11/16	11/16	—1/16
Unimar	253	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+⅛
UniqMbl	139	4⅝	4½	4½	—1/16
USBiosci s	1062	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—
US Cell	875	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
Urohlth s	147	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
VKAdMZ	153	11½	11⅜	11⅜	—
VKCal	184	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—
Viacom	991	35	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛
ViacB	4794	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛
Viac wtC	110	¼	3/16	3/16	—
Viac wtE	251	2⅛	2	2 1/16	—
Vitronic	110	1⅜	1 7/16	1 9/16	—
VoyFla	105	12⅝	12½	12½	—⅛
WRIT	227	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	—
Webcolnd	103	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Weldtrn	210	⅜	11/16	11/16	—1/16
WIRET	89	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—
WlshTc	93	1 5/16	1¼	1 5/16	—1/16
WirelsT s	599	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+1/16
WEB Sing n	150	11⅜	11¼	11 5/16	—⅛
XCL Ltd	1261	¼	3/16	¼	—
Xytron	299	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenon	175	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5936.58	5942.17	5917.20	5932.85	—1.12
Trans	2092.72	2094.44	2076.74	2079.85	—13.13
Util	218.91	219.48	218.28	218.84	—0.07
Comp	1873.96	1874.95	1867.14	1869.58	—3.55

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	820.85	817.28	818.45	—1.33
Transp.	515.88	510.28	511.43	—4.24
Utilities	190.23	189.56	189.95	—0.14
Finance	73.75	73.29	73.48	—0.15
SP 500	694.81	691.78	692.78	—1.23
SP 100	670.89	667.20	668.56	—0.53

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	370.96	369.83	370.14	—0.40
Industrials	471.30	469.64	470.32	—0.34
Transp.	330.57	327.74	328.29	—2.18
Utility	248.08	247.03	247.36	—0.75
Finance	320.63	319.17	319.95	—0.27

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1237.89	1233.71	1234.11	—2.00
Industrials	1109.22	1107.25	1107.52	—1.74
Banks	1164.96	1158.99	1164.63	+4.18
Insurance	1342.69	1338.25	1338.25	—2.45
Finance	1447.71	1444.25	1447.71	+0.65
Transp.	851.86	844.65	849.44	—1.44

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
572.96	571.48	572.60	+0.75

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.36	+0.12
10 Utilities	99.16	+0.12
10 Industrials	105.57	+0.13

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Monsan s	52539	42⅛	39¾	39⅞	+1¼
PepsiCo s	53444	29⅝	28⅞	29¼	+½
HewlPk s	45460	46⅝	44⅞	45⅛	—¾
Kmart	42070	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅜
AT&T s	40777	39⅝	38⅞	39	—⅜
MicrnT	38279	29¼	28½	28⅞	—1
Lucent n	37447	43¼	42⅞	43	—⅛
CocaCl s	37205	50	48⅝	49	—⅜
BayNtwk s	36168	27⅛	26⅛	26½	—
TayRU	34983	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	
Motorola	31753	50⅝	49½	49¾	—1⅛
TelMex	31095	33⅛	32½	33⅛	
ITT Cp n	29320	42⅛	41¼	42⅛	
GlobM	28834	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	
PhilMr	28561	93⅛	90⅝	90⅞	—1½

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DSC	200600	18⅛	16⅛	16⅜	—2
Intel	88690	100⅜	98⅛	99⅛	+½
Cisco s	82123	65⅛	63⅝	64⅛	+⅜
Iomega s	66613	23⅝	21⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
US Robt s	61987	71⅛	66⅝	69⅝	+3⅝
Oracle s	52246	45	44	44⅝	
WorldCm s	50543	22⅛	21⅛	21⅜	—⅛
EIS Intl	49294	9	7⅜	7⅜	—5⅛
SunMic s	47498	64	61⅛	61⅜	—1⅛
CAI Wre	47288	7	4⅝	5⅛	—2
ConcCm	46948	2⅞	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
Starbcks s	46779	40⅛	37	39⅛	+2⅛
PeakTch	46623	13⅛	11⅛	11⅜	—9⅜
TeleComA	46184	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
Gandlf g	41226	6⅛	3⅝	4⅜	—⅞

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Nabors	17245	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+½
ComCor n	14204	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—
Hasbro	10292	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+⅜
IvaxCp	8850	14⅞	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
TWA	6884	9 7/16	8⅞	9	—7/16
PrpdLa	6245	12	10⅞	10⅞	—1
ChevSoft	6227	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+⅝
CdnOc g s	5109	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅜
ViacB	4294	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛
TubMex	3170	11½	11⅜	11½	+⅛

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1131	1651
Declined	1264	771
Unchanged	862	822
Total issues	3257	3244
New Highs	169	196
New Lows	19	16

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1815	2259
Declined	2030	1619
Unchanged	1797	1766
Total issues	5642	5644
New Highs	208	201
New Lows	74	85

AMEX

	Noon	Prev.
Advanced	189	296
Declined	235	231
Unchanged	178	198
Total issues	602	725
New Highs	12	19
New Lows	5	6

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	386.12	351.41
Amex	18.85	24.46
Nasdaq	542.95	576.59

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
John Han Bk	x	1.60	10-17	10-23
STOCK SPLIT				
Finish Line A - 2 for 1 split.				
Manor Care 1 share of Choice Hotels for each share held.				
STOCK				
Sun Bancorp NJ	-	5%	10-15	10-30
Upper Peninsula	Q	.32	10-14	11-1
INITIAL				
Price Enterpr	-	.30	11-1	11-15
R&G Financial B		.0625	10-15	11-15
INCREASED				
PNC Bank Cp	Q	.37	10-15	10-24
Paychex Inc	Q	.09	10-28	11-25
REGULAR				
Bay View Cap	Q	.15	10-11	11-8
Collective Bncp	Q	.25	10-16	10-30
Col Intermkt Incol.	M	.08	10-15	11-1
Col InvGrd Muni	M	.0535	10-15	11-1
Engelhard Corp	Q	.09	12-13	12-31
Fidel Natl	Q	.0375	10-10	10-17
Harvest Home	Q	.10	10-15	10-31
MarkTwain Bncsh	Q	.31	10-18	11-8
Morgan StanleyGp	Q	.175	10-14	11-1
NIPSCO Indus	Q	.42	10-31	11-20
Orange & Rock	Q	.645	10-21	11-1
Richardson Elect	Q	.04	11-14	11-27
Ryder Syst	Q	.15	11-21	12-20
Sun Co	Q	.25	11-8	12-10
Watsco Inc	Q	.035	10-15	10-31
Winn Dixie	M	.08	10-15	11-1
Winn Dixie	M	.08	11-15	12-2
Winn Dixie	M	.08	12-16	1-2

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cc - PE exceeds 99.cld - called. d - new yearly low. dd - loss in the last 12 months. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f - annual rate, increased on last declaration. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown. P/E - price-earnings ratio. q - closed-end mutual fund. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 3, 1996

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	2.94	2.91½	2.92	—0.00¼	173,514
Mar 97	3.01½	2.98¾	2.99¼	—0.01¼	68,720
May 97	3.07¼	3.05	3.05¼	—0.01½	30,914
Jul 97	3.09½	3.07¼	3.07¼	—0.01½	24,881
Sep 97	2.95½	2.94¼	2.94½	—0.00¼	2,906

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 71,627
Wed's open int 317,714 up 505

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	249.10	245.80	247.80	+1.00	9,591
Dec 96	246.20	242.60	244.60	+0.70	43,489
Jan 97	245.20	242.00	243.50	—0.10	9,310
Mar 97	243.80	240.00	241.80	—0.20	13,006
May 97	240.50	237.00	237.50	—1.00	8,297
Jul 97	239.50	236.00	237.50	—1.30	3,384

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,617
Wed's open int 88,724 off 1356

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	23.90	23.45	23.50	—0.25	2,204
Dec 96	24.20	23.81	23.89	—0.14	54,884
Jan 97	24.90	24.10	24.16	—0.17	12,990
Mar 97	24.55	24.44	24.55	—0.15	13,726
May 97	25.05	24.75	24.85	—0.20	8,036
Jul 97	25.35	25.03	25.12	—0.21	2,008

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 20,423
Wed's open int 95,929 up 2367

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	7.45½	7.34½	7.37½	—0.04½	100,189
Jan 97	7.55¼	7.43½	7.46¼	—0.04½	32,012
Mar 97	7.62½	7.51½	7.54½	—0.04¼	16,789
May 97	7.63	7.53	7.56¼	—0.04¼	14,973
Jul 97	7.65	7.54	7.56¾	—0.05¼	11,078

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 70,515
Wed's open int 181,203 off 4640

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	4.25	4.17	4.20	—0.02½	46,103
Mar 97	4.14	4.08	4.10¾	—0.01¼	15,054
May 97	3.95	3.91½	3.94	+0.02	1,458
Jul 97	3.75	3.72	3.74½	+0.02	6,604

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 18,779
Wed's open int 69,485 up 447

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	73.50	72.07	72.12	—1.38	20,089
Dec 96	67.85	66.30	66.30	—1.50	39,115
Feb 97	65.10	64.05	64.15	—0.82	16,775
Apr 97	66.40	65.80	65.87	—0.50	8,460
Jun 97	63.90	63.35	63.37	—0.50	3,925
Aug 97	63.90	63.25	63.27	—0.45	4,258

Est. sales 25,823 Wed's. sales 17,912
Wed's open int 93,043 up 1887

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	64.45	63.50	63.60	—0.57	5,798
Nov 96	65.40	64.50	64.65	—0.72	3,163
Jan 97	65.55	65.00	65.00	—0.45	2,011
Mar 97	64.70	64.15	64.30	—0.25	1,191
Apr 97	65.00	64.40	64.40	—0.20	841
May 97	65.25	64.65	64.85	—0.12	708

Est. sales 2,860 Wed's. sales 2,042
Wed's open int 13,998 off 14

HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	59.50	58.75	59.20	+0.35	5,791
Dec 96	58.80	57.80	58.30	+0.18	18,045
Feb 97	78.97	78.15	78.45	+0.18	5,952
Apr 97	73.95	73.35	73.77	+0.45	2,521
Jun 97	78.00	77.45	77.90	+0.15	2,748
Jul 97	74.95	74.45	74.80	+0.15	557

Est. sales 11,594 Wed's. sales 9,801
Wed's open int 36,358 up 1317

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Feb 97	79.60	77.95	78.22	—0.95	5,103
Mar 97	79.45	78.00	78.10	—1.00	866
May 97	80.40	79.10	79.50	—0.72	330
Jul 97	80.40	79.20	80.10	—0.37	150
Aug 97			78.20	—0.10	27

Est. sales 2,368 Wed's. sales 2,062
Wed's open int 6,476 up 176

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	1354	1341	1342	—15	30,923
Mar 97	1382	1367	1368	—18	18,578
May 97	1401	1387	1387	—17	8,208
Jul 97	1412	1405	1405	—14	6,128
Sep 97	1433	1420	1420	—18	5,652

Est. sales 7,762 Wed's. sales 3,367
Wed's open int 78,639 up 467

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	107.70	105.10	107.45	+2.05	14,539
Mar 97	102.50	100.35	102.30	+1.50	5,723
May 97	102.25	100.70	102.25	+1.40	2,288
Jul 97	101.75	101.75	101.75	+1.00	768

Est. sales 6,852 Wed's. sales 9,286
Wed's open int 23,808 up 534

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Mar 97	10.97	10.81	10.85	—0.04	85,221
May 97	10.87	10.78	10.78	—0.07	24,951
Jul 97	10.70	10.63	10.63	—0.05	16,324
Oct 97	10.63	10.57	10.60		10,527

Est. sales [illegible] Wed's. sales 10,564
Wed's open int [illegible] up 472

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	112.40	111.00	112.10	+1.45	6,972
Jan 97	107.90	106.90	107.85	+1.25	4,149
Mar 97	109.75	109.00	109.85	+1.35	2,851
May 97	111.25	111.25	111.60	+1.35	691

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 1,395
Wed's open int 17,324 up 179

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	379.60	378.50	380.90	+0.60	59
Nov 96			381.20	+0.40	
Dec 96	382.80	381.00	382.70	+0.40	112,175
Feb 97	385.00	383.70	384.90	+0.30	15,457
Apr 97	387.10	385.30	387.20	+0.40	11,126
Jun 97	389.00	388.00	389.60	+0.40	11,367
Aug 97			392.00	+0.40	4,175
Oct 97			394.50	+0.40	454

Est. sales 17,000 Wed's. sales 27,087
Wed's open int 197,637 up 239

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	90.10	89.00	90.10	+0.25	3,254
Nov 96	89.30	89.10	89.25	—0.15	1,857
Dec 96	89.10	87.75	88.85	—0.25	26,387
Jan 97			88.45	—0.15	1,342
Feb 97	87.90	87.50	88.05	—0.25	870
Mar 97	87.80	86.50	87.40	—0.20	9,218
Apr 97	87.30	87.30	87.20	—0.20	507
May 97	87.20	86.60	87.25	—0.25	2,952
Jun 97	87.10	87.00	87.05	—0.30	671

Est. sales 8,000 Wed's. sales 8,268
Wed's open int 57,382 up 574

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96			486.0	—1.9	3
Nov 96			487.9	—2.2	10
Dec 96	494.5	488.5	490.5	—2.2	68,098
Jan 97			493.0	—2.2	26
Mar 97	500.0	494.5	497.9	—2.2	11,292
May 97	502.5	501.0	502.7	—2.2	6,416
Jul 97			507.6	—2.2	4,929
Sep 97			512.5	—2.2	3,075

Est. sales 10,000 Wed's. sales 14,864
Wed's open int 97,410 off 339

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	385.00	384.00	384.70	—0.80	467
Jan 97	388.30	386.70	387.50	—0.80	19,617
Apr 97	391.80	390.80	390.20	—0.80	7,298
Jul 97	393.00	393.00	393.30	—0.80	674
Oct 97			396.80	—0.80	26

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 2,295
Wed's open int 28,084 off 394

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1319.00	1320.00	1337.00	1338.00
Forward	1352.00	1353.00	1372.00	1373.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1900.00	1903.00	1912½	1914½
Forward	1902.00	1903.00	1915.00	1916.00
Lead				
Spot	756½	757½	757½	758½
Forward	761.00	762.00	763.00	764.00
Nickel				
Spot	6970.00	6980.00	6970.00	6980.00
Forward	7080.00	7085.00	7080.00	7085.00
Tin				
Spot	5960.00	5970.00	5970.00	5980.00
Forward	6025.00	6030.00	6040.00	6045.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	994½	995½	995.00	996.00
Forward	1019½	1020.00	1020.00	1021½

Financial

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	94.88	94.83	94.83	—0.03	4,016
Mar 97	94.75	94.70	94.70	—0.03	1,518
Jun 97	94.54	94.49	94.51	—0.07	125

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 924
Wed's open int 5,659 up 267

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	106-075	105-31	106-015	— 01	134,971
Mar 97	105-25	105-21	105-22	— 015	293
Jun 97			105-12	— 015	

Est. sales 2,000 Wed's. sales 24,945
Wed's open int 135,264 off 1802

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	108-07	107-27	107-31		274,123
Mar 97	107-29	107-18	107-22		3,243
Jun 97			107-06		315

Est. sales 26,500 Wed's. sales 57,928
Wed's open int 277,481 off 953

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	110-26	110-04	110-10		363,603
Mar 97	110-11	109-23	109-27	— 01	22,486
Jun 97	109-15	109-11	109-12	— 01	5,621
Sep 97			108-30	— 02	1,090

Est. sales 330,000 Wed's. sales 221,448
Wed's open int 393,082 off 5943

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	110-23	109-28	109-29	— 0-05	161,912
Mar97	109-14	109-14	109-03	— 0-05	1,108

Est. sales: 110,928. Prev. sales: 108,939
Prev. open int.: 163,020 up 8,834

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	99.22	99.12	99.14	— 0.12	242,864
Mar97	98.30	98.16	98.12	— 0.12	6,110

Est. sales: 97,300. Prev. sales: 172,067
Prev. open int.: 248,974 off 1,921

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 97	125.54	125.28	125.42	+0.06	201,892
Mar 97	125.36	125.16	125.30	+0.08	26,119
Jun 97	124.28	124.14	124.22	+0.06	3,744

Est. volume: 138,739. Open Int.: 231,715 up 1,008.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	124.13	122.92	123.05	— 0.25	75,749
Mar97	122.95	122.95	122.28	— 0.26	1,067

Est. sales: 74,513. Prev. sales: 87,342
Prev. open int.: 76,816 off 309

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	94.420	94.400	94.410		32,423
Nov 96	94.360	94.330	94.330	—10	9,947
Dec 96	94.320	94.280	94.290	—10	490,994
Mar 97	94.230	94.160	94.180	—10	332,719
Jun 97	94.080	94.000	94.010	—10	265,142
Mar 00	93.120	93.090	93.100	+10	40,094
Jun 00	93.060	93.030	93.040	+10	35,558
Sep 00	93.010	92.980	92.990	+10	28,210

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 368,905
Wed's open int 2,315,889 up 6508

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	1.5656	1.5624	1.5644		42,787
Mar 97			1.5644		87
Jun 97			1.5644		2

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 8,409
Wed's open int 42,876 up 1783

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	.7382	.7370	.7375	—4	52,679
Mar 97	.7412	.7405	.7407	—4	1,341
Jun 97	.7435	.7435	.7431	—4	642
Sep 97	.7458	.7458	.7454	—4	132

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 15,081
Wed's open int 54,731 up 3306

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	.6575	.6549	.6562	+7	70,697
Mar 97	.6615	.6600	.6605	+7	1,649
Jun 97			.6648	+7	2,107

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,113
Wed's open int 74,533 up 4315

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	.009071	.009018	.009061	+32	73,236
Mar 97	.009186	.009172	.009180	+32	1,651
Jun 97			.009299	+32	216

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 26,714
Wed's open int 75,125 off 3417

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	.8049	.8004	.8026	+13	42,480
Mar 97	.8127	.8098	.8107	+13	1,607
Jun 97			.8190	+14	215

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 19,178
Wed's open int 44,302 up 2465

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	94.06	94.03	94.04	— 0.01	114,536
Mar97	93.96	93.90	93.90	— 0.02	79,923
Jun97	93.75	93.69	93.70	— 0.01	77,039
Sep97	93.52	93.44	93.45	— 0.01	44,838
Dec97	93.28	93.20	93.21	Unch.	33,715
Mar98	93.09	93.02	93.02	Unch.	23,986
Jun98	92.94	92.86	92.88	Unch.	18,955
Sep98	92.83	92.75	92.76	Unch.	12,535
Dec98	92.74	92.68	92.67	Unch.	13,637
Mar99	92.62	92.58	92.57	Unch.	6,397
Jun99	92.53	92.48	92.47	Unch.	3,942
Sep99	92.43	92.40	92.39	Unch.	1,109

Est. sales: 62,780. Prev. sales: 70,867
Prev. open int.: 430,494 off 1,634

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	96.87	96.85	96.86	— 0.01	209,278
Mar97	96.84	96.82	96.82	— 0.01	214,873
Jun97	96.72	96.70	96.70	— 0.02	165,774
Sep97	96.51	96.47	96.49	— 0.01	139,224
Dec97	96.21	96.18	96.20	— 0.01	101,839
Mar98	95.90	95.86	95.88	— 0.01	68,300
Jun98	95.57	95.53	95.55	— 0.01	44,598
Sep98	95.24	95.22	95.23	— 0.01	35,866
Dec98	94.93	94.91	94.92	— 0.01	27,719
Mar99	94.64	94.62	94.64	— 0.01	23,735
Jun99	94.37	94.34	94.37	— 0.01	13,145
Sep99	94.10	94.10	94.10	— 0.01	5,280

Est. sales: 89,539. Prev. sales: 176,088
Prev. open int.: 1,049,451 up 7,116

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	96.36	96.33	96.35	+0.01	68,369
Mar 97	96.33	96.29	96.32	+0.02	38,407
Jun 97	96.26	96.22	96.25	+0.03	27,616
Sep 97	96.11	96.06	96.10	+0.03	16,121
Dec 97	95.92	95.88	95.90	+0.02	10,612
Mar 98	95.74	95.66	95.70	+0.03	9,014
Jun 98	95.50	95.46	95.49	+0.03	6,803
Sep 98	95.24	95.19	95.24	+0.05	5,164
Dec 98	94.98	94.92	94.97	+0.04	6,731
Mar 99	94.72	94.70	94.70	+0.04	8,106
Jun 99	N.T.	N.T.	94.43	+0.04	2,141
Sep 99	N.T.	N.T.	94.14	+0.01	220

Est. volume: 32,561. Open Int.: 199,304 up 2,759.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	92.45	92.32	92.38	— 0.01	61,129
Mar97	93.05	92.87	92.98	+ 0.02	36,307
Jun97	93.29	93.14	93.22	+ 0.02	29,428
Sep97	93.35	93.29	93.27	+ 0.03	15,878
Dec97	93.28	93.19	93.21	+ 0.03	7,948
Mar98	93.18	93.00	93.10	+ 0.02	3,070

Est. sales: 13,601. Prev. sales: 18,801
Prev. open int.: 82,517 up 3,165

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	76.85	76.50	76.20	—0.80	697
Dec 96	77.90	76.75	76.79	—0.96	31,415
Mar 97	78.90	77.85	77.96	—0.91	10,460
May 97	79.60	78.40	78.54	—0.91	6,505
Jul 97	79.55	79.45	79.08	—0.80	4,865
Oct 97			78.73	—0.82	1,017

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 16,507
Wed's open int 59,383 up 1109

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	74.80	71.55	74.60	+2.62	46,724
Dec 96	73.10	70.60	72.90	+2.34	31,744
Jan 97	70.80	68.70	70.60	+1.87	24,007
Feb 97	68.80	66.25	67.65	+1.54	13,022
Mar 97	64.50	63.00	64.30	+1.64	7,149
Apr 97	61.80	60.00	60.80	+1.64	4,032
May 97	58.20	57.30	58.00	+1.49	2,387
Jun 97	56.40	56.20	56.25	+1.24	2,705
Jul 97	56.00	55.60	58.00	+1.59	2,218
Aug 97	55.90	55.80	55.90	+1.34	2,438

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 49,955
Wed's open int 142,362 off 1607

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	24.87	24.05	24.78	+0.73	81,588
Dec 96	24.27	23.50	24.18	+0.66	69,372
Jan 97	23.65	23.00	23.55	+0.59	43,164
Feb 97	23.00	22.35	22.98	+0.59	28,289
Mar 97	22.44	22.10	22.41	+0.51	17,426
Apr 97	21.97	21.72	21.93	+0.45	14,818
May 97	21.51	21.28	21.50	+0.42	8,737
Jun 97	21.15	20.71	21.10	+0.39	24,270
Jul 97	20.84	20.70	20.80	+0.37	9,814
Aug 97	20.56	20.40	20.56	+0.39	8,772
Sep 97	20.30	20.10	20.22	+0.31	13,490
Oct 97	20.00	20.00	20.00	+0.31	6,727
Nov 97	19.64	19.64	19.64	+0.17	5,358

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 182,459
Wed's open int 406,852 up 632

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	2.355	2.175	2.346	+166	27,999
Dec 96	2.540	2.355	2.520	+156	20,884
Jan 97	2.534	2.379	2.534	+150	17,673
Feb 97	2.440	2.310	2.410	+96	10,848
Mar 97	2.330	2.310	2.300	+92	7,466
Apr 97	2.165	2.075	2.165	+90	5,316
May 97	2.070	2.016	2.070	+54	4,687
Jun 97	2.015	1.970	2.015	+45	4,288
Jul 97	1.990	1.955	1.990	+35	2,399
Aug 97	1.985	1.950	1.985	+35	3,304
Sep 97	1.995	1.945	1.990	+45	3,765

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 19,479
Wed's open int 132,651 up 2300

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	64.00	62.40	63.68	+1.26	24,901
Dec 96	63.60	62.00	63.29	+1.22	12,108
Jan 97	63.05	61.85	62.85	+1.11	9,515
Feb 97	62.55	61.85	62.58	+0.99	2,834
Mar 97			62.85	+0.99	1,296
Apr 97			64.90	+1.04	1,953

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 17,956
Wed's open int 53,654 off 180

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	247.00	240.00	246.75	+3.50	19,700
Nov 96	235.00	228.75	234.50	+3.00	19,306
Dec 96	224.75	220.00	224.75	+2.50	20,109
Jan 97	215.50	211.00	215.50	+1.75	13,218
Feb 97	206.25	202.00	206.00	+1.25	3,412
Mar 97	197.00	192.50	196.50	+1.00	[illegible]
Apl 97	187.00	184.75	187.25	+0.75	[illegible]
May 97	N.T.	N.T.	182.25	+0.50	1,070
Jun 97	178.00	175.75	177.75	Unch.	5,542
Jul 97	175.50	175.50	176.00	—0.25	265
Aug 97	175.50	175.50	176.00	—0.25	449
Sept 97	N.T.	N.T.	175.00	—0.25	235

Est. sales: 24,141. Open Int.:91,861 up 1,200

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Nov 96	23.76	23.00	23.74	+0.64	38,071
Dec 96	23.22	22.55	23.20	+0.61	53,252
Jan 97	22.59	21.97	22.57	+0.62	25,433
Feb 97	21.92	21.37	21.94	+0.61	15,012
Mar 97	21.25	20.76	21.30	+0.59	16,922
Apr 97	20.70	20.24	20.74	+0.56	6,558
May 97	19.79	19.79	20.26	+0.54	3,312
June 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.87	+0.50	6,466
July 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.58	+0.47	1,656
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.32	+0.45	792
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	19.08	+0.41	3,695

Est. sales: 48,568. Open Int.:172,471 off 1,027

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec 96	700.10	696.50	697.20	—2.15	178,422
Mar 97	706.28	703.75	703.00	—2.45	4,082
Jun 97	712.20	708.95	710.15	—1.65	2,143

Est. sales N.A. Wed's. sales 65,096
Wed's open int 185,068 up 2200

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Dec96	4061.0	4051.0	4033.0	— 13.0	59,252
Mar97	4070.0	4070.0	4043.0	— 13.0	[illegible]
Jun97	N.T	N.T	4055.0	— 13.0	[illegible]

Est. sales: 9,860. Prev. sales: 12,479
Prev. open int.: 59,927 up 588

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point

	High	Low	Close	Chge	OpInt
Oct 96	2153.0	2133.0	2139.0	— 10.00	28,012
Nov 96	2157.0	2139.0	2144.0	— 10.00	1,921
Dec 96	2164.0	2144.0	2149.0	— 10.00	16,547
Mar 97	2170.0	2163.5	2166.5	— 10.00	4,998
Sep 97	2146.0	2143.0	2145.0	— 10.00	5,570
Mar 98	2190.0	2184.5	2187.0	— 10.50	2,920

Est. volume: 13,380. Open Int.: 50,968 up 683.

صكذا من الاهل

Gazprom Denies Assets Have Been Frozen Over Unpaid Tax Bill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The gas company Gazprom, attempting to avert a public-relations disaster before a planned international stock sale, denied reports Thursday that the government had frozen its bank accounts.

The reports, which quoted a top Gazprom executive, said the government had frozen Gazprom's bank accounts because of unpaid taxes of 15 trillion rubles ($2.8 billion).

Gazprom said it owed 15.3 trillion rubles in back taxes because its customers owed it 48.3 trillion rubles. The company said the government had not frozen its accounts and was not threatening to sell three Gazprom subsidiaries, as had been reported.

Instead, it said, regional tax authorities in Western Siberia imposed a temporary lien on 76.3 billion rubles of assets of a Gazprom subsidiary. Those assets include an office building and shares in another company. Remarks made at a news conference in Moscow were intended "to draw the attention of the State Duma, the Russian Parliament, to the problem of delayed payments for supplies of gas," said Evgenia Selikhova, an adviser to the Gazprom chairman.

"Gazprom believes that if the government gets involved in the resolution of the problem of delayed payments, this may expedite the settlement of Gazprom's tax liabilities." Gazprom's proposals to the Duma, she said, would be in the interests of shareholders as well as the company.

Morgan Stanley & Co. and Dresdner Kleinwort Benson will begin presentations to investors in London next week for the international sale of Gazprom stock, which is to be the biggest Russian stock offering ever to Western investors.

The issue will be backed by 1.3 percent of the company's 23.7 billion shares, analysts said.

Separately, Hungary said its gas supply was not in danger, despite reports of Gazprom's frozen assets. Gazprom is Hungary's main supplier. "Hungary's gas supply is definitely in no danger," an executive of the oil and gas company MOL Magyar Olaj & Gazipari said.

Russia on Wednesday froze some of Gazprom's assets in an attempt to recoup $2.8 billion of unpaid taxes. Gazprom said it is owed more than three times that amount by consumers, including the government.

Hungary imports 55 percent of its annual 11 billion cubic meters (388.5 billion cubic feet) of gas consumption, most of it from Russia.

MOL executives said the company had 2 billion cubic meters of gas storage capacity and that the remaining 45 percent of the consumption came from domestic sources.

Ruhrgas AG on Monday started to supply Hungary with 500 million cubic meters of natural gas a year, a move MOL said was the first step toward diversifying Hungary's gas sources. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

■ Call for Low Energy Prices

Russia's energy minister called for lower prices to promote growth in the domestic industry in an interview with a Russian newspaper, Reuters reported. "The Fuel and Energy Ministry should conduct tariff policies in such a way that prices of the fuel and energy complex stimulate economic growth," Pyotr Rodionov, the minister, told Nezavisimaya Gazeta.

Rank Seeking Hard Rock Cafe At Trump's Casino

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Rank Organisation PLC said Thursday it was holding talks with the American developer and entrepreneur Donald Trump to bring a Hard Rock Cafe restaurant to the Trump Castle Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey.

The British leisure and entertainment company said the discussions had been confined to "non-casino operations," dashing speculation that Rank was talking with Mr. Trump about taking a stake in Trump Castle itself. Recently, Mr. Trump told institutional investors Rank might pay as much as $350 million for a 50 percent stake in Trump Castle.

Rank bought out the Hard Rock co-founder, Peter Morton, for $410 million in June. In August, Rank said it would expand the chain, adding a record label, theme parks and music venues.

Dini Sees Delay in EMU Start

Italian Official Calls for Including 1998 Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Foreign Minister Lamberto Dini added his voice Thursday to suggestions that the planned January 1999 launching of Europe's single currency could be delayed to give more countries a chance to join.

In an interview with the newspaper La Repubblica, he said plans to assess countries seeking membership early in 1998 on the basis of their 1997 economic performance meant a year of data would not be taken into account.

"I think there will be a collective assessment to decide whether it is convenient to put the start date back slightly so that 1998 and not just 1997 can be taken into consideration as well," Mr. Dini was quoted as saying. His comments referred to criteria in the Maastricht Treaty, which states that the latest qualifying year for countries that will participate in the launch is 1997.

Italy and other European Union countries are struggling to meet the treaty's limits on budget deficits. A dispute erupted Monday between France and Italy over this problem after President Jacques Chirac of France attacked the devaluation of the lira and cast doubt on Italy's ability to be a founding participant in the single currency.

Mr. Chirac tried to play down the dispute Tuesday by praising Italy's qualifying program.

But Prime Minister Romano Prodi said Thursday he would not be discussing the value of the lira with Mr. Chirac when the two leaders met Thursday and Friday in Naples.

Separately, Michel Camdessus, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said Thursday that Italy was on target to meet a key requirement on European monetary union.

"Italy is making important efforts to stabilize its economy and to put in place for 1997 a budget, which, if it is implemented, makes it possible for Italy to converge and meet the 3 percent criterion," he said.

The Italian government presented a 1997 budget to Parliament last week containing measures it hoped would slash next year's new public debt by 62.5 trillion lire ($41 billion).

Meanwhile, investors have appeared optimistic that Italy will meet the criteria to join the single currency. The Italian bond market has been among the best-performing markets this year, and the lira is expected to enter the European exchange-rate mechanism at the end of this year or early in 1997, analysts said.

Italian 10-year bonds are now yielding 2.34 percentage points more than the comparable German issue, compared with a spread of more than 4.3 percentage points six months ago. Lower yields mean bonds' prices and thus market value are rising.

"We have the evidence in the market that investors think that the budget cuts will bring Italy into Europe," said Fabio Mazzilli of Ducato Gestioni. *(AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters)*

Bank of Spain Trims a Key Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — The Bank of Spain, encouraged by a slowdown in inflation and a tight 1997 budget, cut its benchmark lending rate Thursday by half a percentage point, to a record low of 6.75 percent.

It was the sixth cut this year in the so-called repo rate, the marginal rate on securities-repurchase certificates. Commercial banks responded by cutting their base lending rates to 6.75 percent from 7.25 percent. Spain's bond market had anticipated the rate cut. In the past six weeks, the yield on the benchmark 8.8 percent bond has fallen by about 1.20 percentage points. The yield slipped Thursday to 7.70 percent from 7.71 percent.

The Bank of Spain had left its key interest rate unchanged since cutting in on June 4, ignoring a round of European interest-rate cuts set off by the Bundesbank in August.

Chief among the central bank's concerns were Spain's August inflation rate and its 1997 budget. The annualized inflation rate in August was 3.7 percent, unchanged from July. The government presented a budget proposal Monday that aimed *to cut Spain's debt and deficit levels* so it can qualify for membership in a single European currency.

"This supports the budget," Juan Antonio Mielgo of Bank of America. He said the rate cut was a sign that the government had performed well. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

BA to Protest Ruling on Milan Traffic

Bloomberg Business News

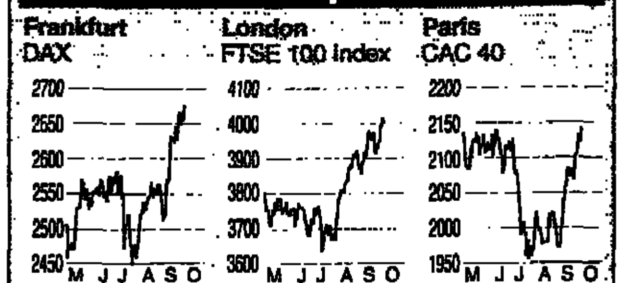
MILAN — British Airways PLC said Thursday it would complain to the European Commission about new Italian air-traffic regulations that would block access to Milan's most centrally located airport for all carriers except Alitalia Airlines.

The new regulations would require all airlines with passenger volume that falls below certain levels to give up their slots at Milan's nearest airport, Linate, and require them instead to use Malpensa, about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the center of the city.

British Airways currently has eight flights to Linate from Britain and plans to increase flights to the airport next month. It said the Italian government, which wants to promote Malpensa through the ruling, was effectively giving Alitalia a monopoly.

"The effect of the ruling will be that Alitalia has a monopoly at Linate and all non-Italian companies will be *moving to Malpensa," said Robert Ayling, British Airways'* chief executive. "This means that customers will have no choice at Linate and competition will be removed." Mr. Ayling said he would meet with Neil Kinnock, the European Union's transport commissioner, in the near future to complain about the new rule.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	581.59	581.91	-0.05
Brussels	Stock Exchange	10,019.55	9,848.77	+1.73
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed	2,676.50	-
Copenhagen	Stock Market	438.26	437.26	+0.23
Helsinki	HEX General	2,282.18	2,191.40	+0.49
Oslo	OBX	472.33	471.43	+0.19
London	FTSE 100	4,000.00	4,015.10	-0.38
Madrid	Stock Exchange	370.48	371.83	-0.36
Milan	MIBTEL	10,299.00	10,145.00	+1.52
Paris	CAC 40	2,136.09	2,141.84	-0.27
Stockholm	SX 16	2,202.03	2,195.46	+0.30
Vienna	ATX	1,074.33	1,069.13	+0.49
Zurich	SPI	2,415.22	2,407.16	+0.33

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **The United States** will send a special envoy to The Hague this month for talks on a dispute between America and Europe over investment in Cuba. **The European Union** has decided to lodge a complaint with the World Trade Organization against the Helms-Burton Act, which calls for penalties against non-U.S. companies investing in Cuba.
- **Havas SA's** *Havas Edition Electronique subsidiary will* launch an Internet-access service Tuesday called Havas On Line. The company will charge 65 francs ($12.59) a month for unlimited access to the Internet.
- **Fortis,** the Belgian-Dutch financial-services company, said it was holding talks with **ABN-AMRO Holding NV** to buy its **MeesPierson NV** merchant-banking unit.
- **National Grid Group PLC,** which owns the electricity-transmission network in England and Wales, was ordered by the British electricity regulator to cut prices by £1 billion ($1.57 billion) over the next four years. Stephen Littlechild ordered a 20 percent rate cut by next April and a limit on annual increases of four percentage points below the inflation rate for three years starting in April 1998.
- **British Gas PLC** rejected a regulator's proposed price cuts for its TransCo pipeline business and said it would seek a review by the Monopolies and Mergers commission.
- **The London Stock Exchange** announced final plans for an electronic order-matching trading system to begin late next year. The exchange currently uses market-makers, or securities firms that offer competing quotes on stocks to investors in exchange for agreeing to hold inventories of shares and make a continuous market.
- **Henkel KGaA** of Germany will buy the Novamax Technologies chemicals business from **Molson Cos.** of Canada for *255 million Canadian dollars ($187.5 million).*
- **Schneider SA,** a French maker of electrical products, said first-half net profit rose 27 percent, to 503 million francs ($97.4 million), as financing costs fell sharply. Sales rose 3 percent, to 30.05 billion francs. *AFP, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Thursday, Oct. 3
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Markets Closed

Stock markets in Frankfurt, Sao Paulo and Seoul were closed Thursday for a holiday.

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 581.59
Previous: 581.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	97.60	96.70	97.50	96.80
Aegon	85.70	85.10	85.10	85.40
Ahold	99	98.10	98.80	98.20
Akzo Nobel	211	208.50	209.50	210.40
Bols Wess cva	28.70	28.40	28.50	28.50
CSM cva	89.30	87	88.80	89
Dordtsche Pet	294	291.80	293.10	292.90
DSM	172.70	169.80	172	172.70
Elsevier	28.40	28.20	28.20	28.20
Fortis Amev	52.90	51.90	52.70	52.10
G-Broc cva	54.20	53.20	53.40	53.70
Hagemeyer	132.30	131	132	132.20
Heineken	307	304.80	306.20	306
Hoogovens	65.10	64	64.90	64
Hunt Douglas	128	125.80	127.90	127
ING Group	54.90	53.80	54.70	54
KLM	45.20	44.60	44.80	44.90
KNP BT	40	39.30	39.40	40
KPN	60.90	60.10	60.10	60.60
Nedlloyd Gp	43.50	43.10	43.20	43.50
Nutricia	234.90	230	231.40	233
Oce Grinten	189.90	186.20	186.30	189.20
Pakhoed	52	51	51.70	51.20
Philips Elec	61.50	60.50	60.90	61.30
Polygram	94.90	92.40	93	94.50
Randstad Hdg	140.40	139	140	140.50
Robeco	132.50	132	132	131.80
Rodamco	47.90	47.40	47.90	48
Rolinco	140.90	140.50	140.50	139.90
Rorento	101.70	101.60	101.60	101.20
Royal Dutch	273.10	270.20	271.50	272.30
Stork	52.80	52.20	52.20	52.90
Unilever cva	270.70	268.30	269.40	271
VNU	33.70	33	33.20	33.60
Wolters Kl cva	213.80	211.30	213.80	213.60

Bangkok
SET Index: 1026.54
Previous: 1050.68

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	338	326	336	340
Bangkok Bk F	322	304	310	328
Krung Thai Bk	104	98.50	99.50	105
PTT Explor	350	346	350	354
Siam Cement F	972	904	912	984
Telecomasia	51.50	48.25	51.50	51
Thai Airways	48	46.50	47.25	47.50
Thai Farm Bk F	260	240	250	268
Thai Teleph	42.50	40	41.25	43
Utd Comm	252	230	246	242

Bombay
Sensitive Index: 3195.77
Previous: 3226.80

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	1765	1685	1690.50	1700
Grasim Ind	399	382.50	388.50	389.50
Hindalco Ind	685	671	672.25	685
Indust Lever	820	812	812.75	818
Indian Hotels	690	662	664.50	680
ITC	313.75	305	312.75	302.25
Larsen Toubro	234	227.75	229.25	231.50
Reliance Ind	194.25	188.25	189	190.75
Tata Eng Loco	446	430	433.25	443.75
Tata Iron St	177.50	170	171	171.25

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 10019.55
Previous: 9848.77

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3800	3750	3780	3730
Barco Ind	5250	5210	5210	5210
BBL	6600	6320	6600	6300
Bekaert	24500	24100	24500	24150
CBR	2340	2330	2340	2330
CMB	2580	2530	2580	2540
Cockerill	135	131	135	132
Colruyt	13800	13100	13375	13300
Delhaize Lion	1900	1795	1900	1815
Electrabel	7500	7170	7500	7160
Electrafina	2928	2900	2908	2910
Fortis AG	4550	4440	4550	4460
GIB	1312	1294	1312	1304
GBL	3970	3940	3970	3935
Gen Banque	11150	10625	11150	10750
Glaverbel	3480	3440	3470	3450
Kredietbank	10450	10100	10450	10200
Mosane	2450	2450	2450	2450
Petrofina	9900	9680	9900	9720
Powerfin	4660	4550	4660	4540
Recticel	282	280	280	275
Royale Belge	6350	6270	6270	6290
Soc Gen Belg	2500	2470	2500	2465
Solvay	19175	19000	19175	19075
Tessenderlo	11650	11525	11600	11600
Tractebel	14775	14650	14775	14700
UCB	67700	61500	62700	61550
Union Miniere	2390	2310	2390	2335

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 438.26
Previous: 437.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	361	357	361	359
Danisco	345	339	341	345
Den Danske Bk	432	420	431	430
D/S Svendborg A	207000	207000	207000	205000
D/S 1912 B	143000	143000	143000	140250
East Asiatic Co	126.25	123	124.85	125
FLS Ind B	765	760	760	762.24
ISS Intl Svc B	153	148.38	151	151
Novo Nordisk B	923	915	920	920
Radiometer B	398.50	380	382	383
Sophus Ber B	708	703	704	706
Tele Danmk B	282	277	281	277
Unidanmark A	281	277	280	280

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2282.18
Previous: 2191.40

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor 1	237	234	236	234
Enso R	37.10	36.50	36.50	36.70
Huhtamaki I F	170.50	167.50	167.50	170
Kesko	75.40	73.50	73.50	74
Kone BF	470	459	459	465
Merita A	11.40	10.60	10.70	10.80
Metra BF	275	270	272.50	272
Metsa-Serla B	31	29.70	29.80	30
Nokia Prf F	213	206	210	202.30
Outokumpu A	85	81	81	84
Rautaruukki	42	41	41	41.20
Stockmann A	265	260	265	260
UPM-Kymme	98	95	95.80	96.50
Valmet A	74.50	74	74.10	76.30

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12014.56
Previous: 11951.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.30	9.20	9.25	9.30
Bk East Asia	29.10	28.90	29	29
Cathay Pacific	12.80	12.70	12.70	12.70
Cheung Kong	61	60.25	60.25	60.25
China Light	35.90	35.60	35.80	35.70
Chin Estates	7	6.90	6.95	6.90
Citic Pacific	36.10	35.20	36	35.20
Cons Elec Pwr	16	15.30	15.65	15.45
Dao Heng Bk	31.40	30.40	30.50	31.50
First Pacific	11.60	11.10	11.55	11.35
Great Eagle	24.05	23.35	24.05	23.35
Guangdong Inv	6	5.80	5.80	5.70
Guoco Group	37.80	37.50	37.80	37.80
Hang Lung	14.95	14.70	14.90	14.80
Hang Seng Bk	84	83.25	83.75	83.25
Henderson Inv	8.70	8.55	8.70	8.65
Henderson Ld	67	65.75	66.75	66
HKR Intl	8.95	8.85	8.90	8.80
HK Aircraft	19.90	19.35	19.85	19.30
HK China Gas	13.10	12.80	12.85	13.15
HK Electric	24.90	24.75	24.85	24.85
HK Shang Htls	13.90	13.70	13.85	13.75
HK Telecomm	14.50	14.25	14.35	14.40
Hopewell Hdgs	4.55	4.48	4.50	4.55
HSBC Hdgs	146.50	144.50	146	144
Hutchison Wh	52.50	51.50	52	52
Hysan Dev	24.65	24.25	24.55	24.05
Johnson El Hdg	18	17.75	18	17.75
Miramar Hotel	15.45	15.15	15.20	15.20
Natl Mutual	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75
New World	40.80	40.10	40.70	40.30
Oriental Press	4.40	4.10	4.20	4.38
Shangri-La	10.45	10.30	10.45	10.30
SHK Props	82	81	81.75	81.75
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.05	4.88	4.90	4.95
Sino Land Co.	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.60
Sth China Post	5.85	5.65	5.80	5.65
Swire Pac A	69.50	68	68.75	68
Tsim Sha Tsui	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.60
TV Broadcasts	28	27.70	27.95	27.80
Wharf Hdgs	32.30	31.90	32.20	31.90
Wheelock	17.10	16.95	16.95	17

Jakarta
Composite Index: 589.79
Previous: 589.31

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3650	3575	3600	3650
Barito Pacific	1500	1425	1450	1425
Gudang Garm	9550	9450	9475	9400
Indah Kiat	1875	1850	1850	1850
Indocement	3800	3775	3775	3750
Indofood	5300	5025	5175	5000
Indorayon	2025	2025	2025	1950
Indosat	7825	7600	7825	7750
Kalbe Farma	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5500
Sampoerna	22650	22425	22450	22800

Johannesburg
All Market: 7014.49
Previous: 6997.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm Corp	288	286.50	286.75	285
AngloAm Gold	397	395	395	395
AngloAm Ind	166.50	163	166	164.25
Barlow	46	45.10	45.30	45.10
C.G. Smith	25.75	25	25.45	25
De Beers	145	143.75	144	143
Driefontein	53.25	52.75	53.25	53.50
Freegold	44.65	43.90	44.50	45
Fst Natl Bk	28.15	28	28.10	27.90
Gencor	14.60	14.50	14.60	14.50
GFSA	132	131	132	131
Iscor	3.09	3.03	3.05	3.05
Johnnies Ind	55.50	55	55.25	55.25
Kloof Gold	39.50	39	39.25	39.05
Liberty Life	139.75	139.25	139.25	139.50
Minorco	101.50	100.75	101.25	100.75
Nedcor	67.75	64.75	67.75	67
Rembrandt Gp	42.15	41.85	42.05	41.90
Richemont	73.50	72.50	73.25	73.50
Rust Platinum	74	72.50	72.75	73.25
SA Breweries	120.25	119.75	120	120
Sappi	40.70	40.25	40.25	40.60
Sasol	53.75	53	53.75	53.50
SBIC	192.50	190	192.50	192
Tiger Oats	65.25	64.50	65	65

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1142.72
Previous: 1139.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	20.10	18.90	20	18.90
Hicom Hldgs	7	6.90	7	6.90
Mal Banking	25	24.60	24.80	24.60
Mal Intl Ship F	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.70
Public Bank F	4.84	4.70	4.76	4.68
Resorts World	14.60	14.20	14.50	14.40
Sime Darby	8.40	8.10	8.10	8.40
Telekom Mal	22.70	22.30	22.60	22.30
Tenaga	8.90	8.65	8.70	8.80
Utd Engineers	20.10	19.70	19.90	19.70

London
FT-SE 100: 4000.00
Previous: 4015.10

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.11	6.06	6.06	6.09
Allied Domecq	4.49	4.41	4.47	4.47
Anglian Water	5.58	5.50	5.57	5.59
Arjo Wiggins	1.72	1.70	1.72	1.72
Asda Group	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.04
Assoc Br Foods	4.15	4.12	4.12	4.14
BAA	4.97	4.86	4.90	4.97
Barclays	9.52	9.46	9.48	9.49
Bass	7.95	7.75	7.79	7.90
BAT Ind	5	4.24	4.30	4.36
Bank Scotland	2.68	2.64	2.67	2.65
BICC	2.98	2.92	2.92	2.94
Blue Circle	4.02	3.96	3.99	3.92
BOC Group	8.75	8.67	8.69	8.76
Boots	6.30	6.20	6.22	6.31
Rexam	4.02	3.92	3.93	4.03
BPB Ind	3.89	3.82	3.83	3.86
Brit Aerosp	11.12	11	11.06	11
Brit Airways	5.65	5.59	5.64	5.62
Brit Gas	1.97	1.80	1.93	1.99
Brit Petm	6.89	6.73	6.76	6.86
Brit Steel	1.96	1.92	1.93	1.95
Brit Telecom	3.64	3.58	3.59	3.64
BTR	2.78	2.70	2.74	2.77
Burmah Cast	11.52	11.38	11.51	11.47
Cable Wireless	4.47	4.35	4.43	4.47
Cadbury Schw	5.18	4.20	5.07	5.09
Caradon	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.49
Carlton Comm	4.88	4.68	4.78	4.70
Coats Viyella	1.51	1.46	1.48	1.50
Comml Union	6.11	6.04	6.07	6.07
Courtaulds	4.90	4.83	4.87	4.85
De La Rue	5.97	5.90	5.91	5.97
EMI Group	13.35	13.15	13.15	13.31
Eng China Cl	1.94	1.88	1.90	1.95
Enterprise Oil	6	5.68	5.75	5.73
Fam Colonial	1.60	1.58	1.58	1.58
Genl Accident	6.99	6.85	6.97	6.81
GEC	3.97	3.85	3.87	3.97
GKN	11.86	11.66	11.70	11.70
Glaxo	10.32	10.20	10.23	10.16
Granada Gp	8.65	8.56	8.64	8.62
Grand Met	4.80	4.70	4.73	4.80
GRE	2.60	2.55	2.55	2.60
Guinness	4.60	4.50	4.55	4.60
GUS	6.38	6.32	6.33	6.39
Hanson	0.95	0.88	0.90	0.91
Hillsdown Hdg	1.82	1.68	1.68	1.82
HSBC Hldgs	12.41	12.05	12.07	12.02
ICI	8.77	8.53	8.53	8.76
Inchcape	2.72	2.64	2.72	2.68
Kingfisher	6.46	6.36	6.45	6.45
Ladbroke	2.10	2.07	2.09	2.10
Land Sec	7.12	7.04	7.05	7.09
Laporte	7.41	7.33	7.33	7.42
Lasmo	2.26	2.18	2.19	2.25
Legal Genl Grp	8.08	8.05	8.06	8.06
Lloyds Abbey	6.38	6.33	6.33	6.37
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.93	3.85	3.88	3.90
London Elec	6.38	6.28	6.28	6.35
LucasVarity	2.59	2.49	2.49	2.56
Marks Spencer	5.11	5.02	5.06	5.10
MEPC	4.46	4.37	4.41	4.44
Mercury Asset	10.63	10.33	10.50	10.19
Natl Power	4	3.90	3.92	4
NatWest	7.05	6.95	6.95	7.01
Utd Utilities	5.83	5.75	5.76	5.81
Nthern Foods	2.04	1.97	2.03	1.98
P&O	6.55	6.02	6.43	6.27
Pearson	6.90	6.73	6.77	6.88
Pilkington	1.90	1.85	1.87	1.89
PowerGen	4.87	4.77	4.79	4.87
Prudential	4.64	4.56	4.57	4.59
Rank Org	4.44	4.25	4.38	4.29
Reckitt Colm	7.17	7.10	7.10	7.14
Redland	4.61	4.23	4.23	4.63
Reed Intl	12	11.85	11.88	11.95
Rentokil	4.27	4.21	4.24	4.25
Reuters Hdgs	7.67	7.45	7.56	7.47
RMC Group	11.90	11.75	11.81	11.89
Rolls Royce	2.59	2.54	2.56	2.53
Royal Bk Scot	5.25	5.16	5.20	5.17
RTZ reg	9.97	9.76	9.81	9.86
Royal & Sun All	4.39	4.15	4.37	4.17
Safeway	3.42	3.36	3.42	3.37
Sainsbury	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.69
Schroders	14.10	13.96	14.10	14.05
Scot Newcastle	6.67	6.60	6.63	6.64
Scot Power	3.25	3.13	3.15	3.15
Sears	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.93
Severn Trent	5.99	5.93	5.96	6
Shell Trsp reg	10.01	9.40	9.91	9.95
Siebe	9.97	9.87	9.88	10.10
Smith Nephew	2.09	2.06	2.07	2.08
Smith (WH)	4.74	4.68	4.72	4.76
SmithKline	8.07	7.98	8.03	7.97
Smiths Ind	7.92	7.77	7.91	7.91
Sthern Elec	6.40	6.28	6.29	6.37
Stand Charter	7.05	6.98	7.01	7
Tate & Lyle	4.72	4.65	4.67	4.67
Tesco	3.11	3.07	3.10	3.09
Thames Water	5.60	5.52	5.60	5.52
3I Group	4.98	4.95	4.95	4.98
TI Group	5.88	5.73	5.77	5.85
Tomkins	2.87	2.75	2.77	2.82
Unilever	13.77	13.60	13.71	13.73
Utd Biscuits	2.06	1.97	2.01	1.99
Utd News	6.69	6.62	6.65	6.67
Vendome uts	5.89	5.80	5.85	5.90
Vodafone	2.30	2.27	2.29	2.25
Whitbread	7.08	7.03	7.07	7.05
Williams Hdgs	3.69	3.58	3.61	3.59
Wolseley	4.97	4.90	4.91	4.94
Zeneca	16.39	13.95	13.95	16.33

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 370.48
Previous: 371.83

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	14800	14550	14570	14800
ACESA	1570	1520	1530	1565
Argentaria	5340	5290	5310	5320
BBV	6000	5940	5970	5970
Banesto	825	813	813	820
Bankinter	14900	14840	14860	14860
Bco Centro Hisp	2900	2860	2875	2905
Bco Exterior	2830	2830	2830	2830
Bco Popular	23900	23570	23900	23700
Bco Santander	6840	6780	6820	6808
CEPSA	3925	3900	3925	3915
Corp Mapfre	6420	6300	6380	6360
Dragados	1720	1690	1710	1715
Endesa	7590	7530	7550	7560
FECSA	965	955	959	963
Fomento Const	10540	10300	10490	10350
Gas Natural	22790	22450	22490	22800
Hidroel Cantab	3895	3860	3870	3875
Iberdrola	1285	1270	1275	1285
Pryca	3100	3000	3000	3110
Repsol	4390	4360	4375	4365
Sevillana Elec	1110	1080	1090	1110
Tabacalera	5500	5440	5470	5490
Telefonica	2420	2400	2405	2410
Union Fenosa	808	803	806	806
Valenc Cement	1445	1430	1440	1450

Manila
PSE Index: 3130.26
Previous: 3171.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	21.50	20.75	21.25	21.50
Ayala Land	30	29	30	31
Manila Elec A	105	104	105	104
Metro Bank	630	620	620	630
Petron	9.80	9.60	9.60	9.80
Phil Long Dist	1640	1630	1640	1635
San Miguel A	40.50	40.50	40.50	40.50
San Miguel B	87.50	87	87.50	87.50
SM Prime Hdg	6	5.70	5.90	6.10

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3373.35
Previous: 3358.32

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	34.30	33.20	33.20	34.30
Cemex B	32.75	32.20	32.20	32.45
Cifra C	11.20	10.98	11.00	11.18
Empresas ICA	118.80	117.50	118.50	117.00
Emp Moderna	37.90	37.20	37.70	37.25
Femsa	25.00	24.00	24.55	24.15
Gpo Carso A1	37.40	36.40	37.40	36.65
Televisa CPO	114.30	112.30	114.00	112.60
TelMex L	12.50	12.36	12.48	12.40
Tribasa	22.95	22.60	22.60	22.90

Milan
MIB Telematico: 10299.00
Previous: 10145.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	12150	11880	12060	11800
Bca Comm Ital	3130	3040	3125	3030
Bca Naz Agricol	709	680	695	690
Bca Naz Lavoro	12050	11745	12025	11745
Bca di Roma	1454	1420	1450	1414
Bco Ambrosiano	3400	3350	3350	3320
Benetton	17500	16855	17090	17100
Credito Italiano	1788	1756	1783	1751
ENI	7750	7465	7535	7680
Fiat	4290	4210	4290	4215
Fondiaria	6290	6150	6285	6105
Generali Assic	35500	32700	35500	32500
IFIL	4045	3980	4015	4000
Italcementi	9390	9190	9370	9230
Italgas	5900	5825	5860	5860
Mediobanca	8830	8640	8805	8580
Montedison	1022	1002	1010	1003
Olivetti	538	515	515	525
Pirelli	2820	2750	2795	2745
RAS	15250	15000	15250	14880
Rinascente	9275	9175	9275	9230
S Paolo Torino	10235	10025	10235	9950
Stando	12900	12500	12500	13100
Stet	5450	5350	5440	5345
Telecom Italia	3490	3425	3480	3410
Toro Assic	19250	18600	19250	18500

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2454.14
Previous: 2465.06

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	20.80	20½	20.80	20.40
Bank Montreal	38.05	37.60	37.80	37.85
Bce Mob Com	45.80	45¼	45¾	45
Cdn Tire A	18.45	18.20	18.45	18.10
Cdn Util A	28½	28.40	28.40	28.35
Cascades	6.35	6.20	6.30	6.20
CT Finl Svc	32½	32½	32½	32.10
Extendicare	15.90	15.90	15.90	15.90
Gaz Metro	16.30	16.15	16¼	16¼
Gt-West Lifeco	39	39	39	39
Hees Intl Bcp	16.70	16.65	16.65	16.65
Hudson's Bay	21¼	20.80	21.20	20.80
Imasco	31½	30.10	31¼	30.10
Investors Grp	22.15	21.90	22.15	21.60
Loblaw Cos	11¼	11¼	11¼	11.40
Molson A	19.70	19½	19.60	19½
Natl Bk Canada	12.35	12¼	12¼	12¼
Oshawa A	19.05	19	19.05	19.10
Pancdn Petlm	48.15	48.15	48.15	48.15
Power Corp	24.45	24¼	24.45	24.40
Power Finl	44½	43½	44.10	43¾
Quebecor B	20.30	20.20	20¼	20.30
Rogers Comm B	8½	8.10	8¼	8.30
Royal Bk Cda	40.55	40.35	40.40	40.55
Sears Canada	7.90	7.80	7.90	7.90
Shell Cda A	44	44	44	44
Southam	16.90	16.90	16.90	17.05
Stelco A	6.70	6½	6.55	6½
Trilon Finl A	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.85

Oslo
OBX Index: 472.33
Previous: 471.43

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	132.50	131	131.50	132.50
Bergesen Dy B	136	132.50	132.50	134.50
Christiania Bk	16.70	16.50	16.70	16.50
Den norske Bk	20.90	20.70	20.80	20.80
SAS Norge ASA	59	58	59	58
Dyno Indust	148	145	145	146
Elkem	92.50	90	90	92
Hafslund A	51.50	50.50	51.50	52
Kvaerner	250	245	245.50	247
Leif Hoegh	113	112	112.50	113
Norsk Hydro	315	311	312	314
Norske Skog A	190	188.50	189	189
Orkla	374	363	374	365
Rieber B	150.50	149	150.50	146.50
Saga Petm B	98	96.50	98	96
Schibsted	95	94.50	95	95
UnitoreBr A	35	34.80	35	35

Paris
CAC-40: 2136.09
Previous: 2141.84

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	677	655	670	669
AGF	153.40	148.10	152.40	148
Air Liquide	796	782	785	794
Alcatel Alsth	436.90	426.70	430.10	436.50
Axa	312	309.20	310	310.30
Bancaire	536	518	533	536
BNP	197.60	196.60	196.60	197.20
Bouygues	469.80	461.10	468.90	465.80
Canal Plus	1264	1241	1258	1258
Carrefour	2940	2871	2894	2930
CCF	233	231	231.10	232.60
Credit Local cf	440.50	437	438.80	440.10
Credit Lyon PC	136.20	129	136.20	128
Crown Cork Seal	235.10	235.10	235.10	235
Danone	760	753	757	758
Elf-Aquitaine	404.70	401.40	402.90	404.20
Eridania BS	790	771	771	783
Euro Disney	11	10.85	10.85	11
Eurotunnel uts	Susp.	Susp.	Susp.	9.15
Gen. Eaux	573	561	568	569
Havas	352.40	340.50	351.80	341.70
Lafarge Cop	315	309.10	314	309.70
Legrand	895	872	876	889
L'Oreal	1788	1761	1782	1765
LVMH	1139	1120	1130	1128
Lyon. Eaux	459	450.10	450.10	457
Michelin B	259.50	256	257.20	258.50
Navig Mixte	721	720	720	714
Paribas A	331	326.10	329.40	330.60
Pechiney SA	218.50	215	215.60	218.80
Pernod Ricard	283.40	279.50	281	282.30
Peugeot Cit	597	583	589	582
Pinault-Print	1905	1882	1890	1894
Promodes	1399	1365	1374	1388
Renault	123.80	121.60	121.80	124
Rh-Poulenc A	143.80	142.70	143.20	143.20
Roussel-Uclaf	1224	1207	1209	1224
Sanofi	455.30	442.30	445.50	452.20
Schneider	242	234.50	238.30	246
Ste Generale	566	557	565	560
St Gobain	690	675	682	689
St Louis	1268	1252	1256	1260
Suez	207	204.30	206.20	206.50
Thomson CSF	158.90	156	157	157
Total B	406.90	404	404.70	405.10
UAP	109.40	108	109	108
Valeo	297.80	290	293.70	293.80

Singapore
Straits Times: 2150.76
Previous: 2162.89

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.80	11.50	11.50	11.90
City Devlts	11.70	11.50	11.60	11.60
Cycle Carriage	15.30	15.10	15.20	15.20
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.60	0.56	0.60	0.59
DBS	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
DBS Land	4.62	4.58	4.60	4.56
Fraser & Neave	14.50	14.20	14.40	14.50
HK Land *	2.31	2.28	2.30	2.29
Hong Leong Fin	3.42	3.40	3.40	3.40
Jard Matheson *	5.95	5.65	5.90	5.75
Jard Strategic *	3.30	3.18	3.30	3.22
Keppel	10.60	10.50	10.50	10.60
Natsteel	2.50	2.42	2.42	2.50
Neptune Orient	1.23	1.21	1.21	1.22
OCBC foreign	16.80	16.60	16.60	16.80
O'Sea Union Bk	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Sembawang	6.65	6.60	6.65	6.65
Sing Airlines F	14.10	14	14	14.10
Sing Petim	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.79
Sing Press F	25.60	25.10	25.20	25.50
ST Auto F	2.95	2.92	2.95	2.93
ST Ship	2.03	2.01	2.01	2.03
Sing Telecomm	3.20	3.16	3.16	3.16
Straits Steam	4.56	4.50	4.56	4.54
Utd Industrial	1.26	1.23	1.23	1.24
Utd O'Sea Bk F	13.60	13.30	13.40	13.50
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.42

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2202.03
Previous: 2195.46

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	107	105.50	107	106
ABB AF	729	722	726	726
AssiDoman F	163.50	162	163	162.50
Astra AF	289	286	289	288.50
Atlas Copco AF	140	137	139.50	137
Avesta F	69.50	68	68.50	68.50
Electrolux BF	388.50	384	386.50	387.50
Ericsson BF	169	166	168.50	167.50
Hennes BF	840	818	830	820
Incentive AF	390	383	390	390
Investor BF	261	258.50	260.50	258
Kinnevik BF	181.50	179	180	181
MoDo BF	187	185	186	186
Sandvik BF	158.50	156	158.50	156
SCA BF	137.50	136	137	137
S-E Banken AF	56	55	55.50	55
Skandia Fors F	179.50	175.50	176.50	180
Skanska BF	257.50	253	257	254
SKF BF	160.50	158.50	160	159
SSAB BF	101	99	100	101.50
Stora AF	87	86.50	87	86
Sv Handles AF	164.50	163	164.50	165
Sydkraft AF	151	151	151	151
Trelleborg BF	91.50	89	91.50	90
Volvo BF	142.50	140	142	142

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2214.90
Previous: 2214.60

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	8.02	7.90	7.94	7.87
ANZ Bking	7.45	7.25	7.25	7.49
BHP	16.60	16.45	16.48	16.40
Boral	3.35	3.26	3.28	3.30
Brambles Ind.	21.10	20.80	20.94	20.70
Burns Philp	1.82	1.78	1.80	1.77
CBA	12.19	11.81	11.81	11.98
CC Amatil	16.90	16.80	16.80	16.78
Coles Myer	4.70	4.62	4.68	4.63
Comalco	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.10
CRA Ltd	19.34	19.15	19.17	19.10
CSR	4.50	4.37	4.39	4.43
Fosters Brew	2.32	2.27	2.32	2.26
GIO Australia	3.14	3.09	3.09	3.08
Goodman Fld	1.35	1.32	1.34	1.32
ICI Australia	12.95	12.60	12.88	12.60
John Fairfax	2.70	2.65	2.65	2.66
Lend Lease	20.35	20.10	20.10	20.16
Mayne Nickless	8.99	8.85	8.86	8.87
MIM Hdgs	1.57	1.52	1.53	1.55
Nat Aust Bank	13.96	13.40	13.42	13.70
News Corp	6.75	6.64	6.65	6.66
North Ltd	3.57	3.50	3.54	3.49
Pacific Dunlop	2.83	2.68	2.79	2.70
Pioneer Intl	3.63	3.53	3.56	3.58
Placer Pacific	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.65
Santos	5.45	5.37	5.41	5.36
Southcorp	3.61	3.54	3.57	3.57
Wesfarmers	7.99	7.92	7.94	7.95
Wstrn Mining	8.05	7.90	8.01	7.85
Westfield Trt	2.39	2.37	2.38	2.38
Westpac Bking	6.85	6.48	6.50	6.67
Woodside Pet	8.48	8.30	8.46	8.26
Woolworths	2.93	2.86	2.86	2.89

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6611.58
Previous: 6538.24

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	52	51	52	51
Cathay Life Ins	180	177	180	177
Chang Hwa Bk	161	160	161	160
China Steel	26.10	25.30	26	25.30
China Trust	52.50	51.50	51.50	51.50
Evergreen	50	49	49.50	48.90
Far East Text	31.20	30.70	30.80	30.30
First Bank	171	170	171	170
Formosa CF	34.70	33.60	34.50	33.30
Hua Nan Bk	135	134	135	134
Hualon Teijran	26.40	25.90	26	26
ICBC	86	85	86	85.50
President Ent	43.60	41.80	43.40	41.50
Taiwan Cemt	58.50	55.50	58.50	55.50
Tatung	54.50	54	54	53

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21337.58
Previous: 21498.69

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1240	1220	1220	1240
All Nippon Air	1070	1050	1060	1070
Asahi Bank	1260	1240	1250	1260
Asahi Chem	725	722	725	729
Asahi Glass	1230	1200	1210	1220
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2410	2380	2380	2400
Bk Yokohama	875	866	870	873
Bridgestone	1990	1960	1960	1990
Canon	2250	2220	2230	2230
Chiba Bank	885	873	873	892
Chubu Elec	2400	2370	2390	2400
Chugoku Elec	2350	2330	2350	2340
Daiei	1050	1030	1030	1050
Daiichi Kang	1890	1880	1890	1880
Daiwa Bank	704	696	698	704
Daiwa House	1600	1590	1600	1600
Daiwa Sec	1270	1230	1230	1260
Denso	2510	2480	2480	2490
Fanuc	4010	3950	3950	4010
Fuji Bank	2150	2120	2130	2150
Fuji Photo	3440	3410	3420	3430
Fujitsu	1070	1040	1050	1060
Hitachi	1100	1080	1080	1090
Honda Motor	2880	2810	2810	2860
IBJ	2480	2390	2400	2480
IHI	539	530	534	537
Itochu	707	695	701	700
Ito-Yokado	6180	6120	6150	6240
JAL	790	784	790	788
Jusco	3480	3460	3470	3470
Kajima	1010	991	991	1030
Kansai Elec	2430	2410	2430	2420
Kao	1410	1400	1400	1410
Kawa Steel	378	370	374	379
KDD	10800	10400	10400	10800
Kinki Nipp Ry	773	768	773	768
Kirin Brewery	1220	1200	1210	1220
Kobe Steel	292	288	290	292
Komatsu	963	955	962	959
Kubota	665	656	660	666
Kyocera	7920	7840	7840	7920
Kyushu Elec	2410	2390	2410	2410
LTCB	805	799	800	800
Marubeni	570	564	564	570
Marui	2190	2160	2170	2160
Matsu Elec Ind	1890	1860	1880	1880
Matsu Elec Wk	1120	1100	1100	1110
Mitsubishi	1400	1370	1380	1380
Mitsubishi Ch	482	473	477	482
Mitsubishi El	752	745	749	746
Mitsubishi Est	1520	1490	1490	1510
Mitsubishi Hvy	911	898	904	913
Mitsubishi Mat	954	948	954	944
Mitsubishi Tr	1710	1670	1680	1700
Mitsui	973	968	970	967
Mitsui Fudosn	1470	1440	1440	1460
Mitsui Trust	1190	1170	1170	1170
Murata Mfg	3980	3980	3980	3950
NEC	1300	1270	1270	1290
Nikko Sec	1180	1140	1150	1180
Nintendo	7420	7300	7420	7300
Nipp Credit Bk	368	365	368	369
Nipp Express	999	981	990	1010
Nippon Oil	676	665	666	673
Nippon Paper	656	652	653	654
Nippon Steel	345	340	340	345
Nippon Yusen	594	588	590	593
Nissan Motor	913	897	905	913
NKK	291	284	284	293
Nomura Sec	2030	1980	1990	2020
NTT	8170a	8050a	8080a	8080a
Obayashi	932	922	924	932
Odakyu El Ry	720	710	719	714
Ono Pharm	3540	3510	3510	3500
Osaka Gas	370	360	361	369
Ricoh	1170	1150	1150	1160
Sakura Bk	1100	1080	1080	1090
Sankyo	2750	2720	2720	2700
Sanwa Bank	2010	1970	1970	2000
Sanyo Elec	597	584	586	597
Secom	7000	6850	6950	7000
Seibu Rwy	5990	5960	5980	5980
Sekisui House	1230	1220	1230	1230
Seven-Eleven	6880	6810	6880	6880
Sharp	1840	1810	1820	1840
Shimizu	1080	1070	1080	1080
Shin-etsu Ch	2000	1980	1990	2000
Shizuoka Bk	1320	1290	1310	1300
Sony	7120	7040	7050	7100
Sumitomo	938	921	928	934
Sumitomo Bk	2040	1990	2000	2040
Sumit Chem	511	504	505	510
Sumitomo Elec	1530	1520	1530	1530
Sumit Metal	308	305	306	310
Sumit Trust	1370	1340	1340	1370
Taisei	717	702	705	718
Taisho Pharm	2360	2330	2340	2340
Takeda Chem	2000	1970	1970	2010
TDK	7050	6950	6960	7000
Tohoku El Pwr	2440	2430	2440	2440
Tokai Bank	1380	1370	1370	1370
Tokio Marine	1310	1280	1280	1310
Tokyo El Pwr	2700	2660	2660	2700
Tokyo Gas	367	363	363	372
Tokyu	794	785	790	780
Tonen	1580	1560	1560	1570
Toppan Print	1520	1510	1510	1520
Toray Ind	709	696	700	710
Toshiba	771	756	758	766
Toyo Seikan	3740	3680	3700	3710
Toyo Trust	1010	1000	1010	1010
Toyota Motor	2870	2800	2810	2860
Yamaichi Sec	679	667	669	675
Yamanouchi	2340	2320	2320	2330
Yasuda Fire	766	756	759	766
Yasuda Trust	578	571	573	577

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Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5380.01
Previous: 5388.03

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18.20	18	18.10	18.20
Air Canada	4.95	4.90	4.90	4.90
Alberta Energy	29.40	28½	28.60	28½
Alcan Alum	42.90	42.20	42.70	42.60
Avenor A	22.95	22.60	22¾	22.85
Bk Nova Scotia	39¾	39.45	39½	39.70
Barrick Gold	36.30	35.35	35.45	36½
BCE	60	59.30	59.80	59.35
BC Telecomm	28	27.65	27.95	27.65
Bombardier B	20.40	19.90	19.95	20.30
Brascan A	25.65	25.30	25.55	25.40
Cameco	67.10	66.55	67.10	66.85
CIBC	51.35	50.90	51	51.30
Cdn Airlines	1.98	1.90	1.98	1.90
Cdn Nat Res	32.20	31¾	31.95	31.80
Cdn Occid Pet	24.05	23.10	24	23.10
Cdn Pacific	31½	31¼	31.30	31½
Cominco	28.90	28.55	28.85	28.90
Consumers Gas	21½	21.45	21½	21½
Dofasco	21.70	21¼	21.45	21.30
Domtar Ind B	8.95	8.80	8.85	8.80
Du Pont Cda A	32½	32.15	32½	32¼
Echo Bay Min	12.35	11.95	11.95	12¼
Empire Co. A	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.05
Falconbridge	29.15	28¾	29	28¾
Fletcher Chall A	19.05	18.90	19.05	19.10
Franco Nevada	53	52	52	53
Guardian Cap A	10	9.90	10	9.90
Horsham	22	21½	21¾	22.15
Imperial Oil	57.90	57.05	57.65	57½
Inco	42.65	41.80	41.80	42.45
IPL Energy	37	36.90	36.95	37
Laidlaw A	15.20	15	15.20	15
Laidlaw B	15	14¾	15	14.90
Loewen Group	56.45	55¼	55.70	55¼
Lon Insur Gp	31.60	31¼	31.60	31½
Macmill Bld	18¾	18.60	18.60	18.70
Magna Intl A	67	65.85	65.85	66.95
Maple Leaf Fds	9.30	9	9.15	9.30
Moore	25.60	25.10	25.10	25.35
Newbridge Net	45	43.85	44.30	44.40
Noranda Inc	27.90	27¾	27.80	27.80
Noranda Forest	9	8.85	9	9
Norcen Energy	27½	27.35	27.45	27.45
Nthern Telecom	79.15	78¾	79	78.90
Nova	11.95	11.80	11.80	11.90
Onex	15.10	14.90	15.10	15
Placer Dome	33.20	32.55	32.55	33.30
Potash Sask	102½	101	102¼	101.40
Provigo	6.30	6.20	6¼	6¼
Quebecor Prtd	22.30	22.15	22¼	22.35
Renaissance	41	40.70	40.85	40.70
Rio Algom	26.20	26	26	26
Seagram Co	49.85	48¾	48.95	49½
Stone Consold	15.95	15½	15.65	15¾
Talisman Eny	38.90	38.60	38.60	38.80
Teleglobe	26.65	26¼	26.65	26.35
Telus	19¼	19.10	19.15	19.15
Thomson	24.85	24.65	24.85	24.85
TorDom Bank	28.95	28.60	28¾	28.85
Transalta	16.15	16.05	16.05	16.05
TransCda Pipe	22¼	22.10	22.10	22.10
Utd Dominion	27.40	27	27	27¼
Westburne	10	10	10	10.15
Westcoast Eny	22.10	21.95	21.95	21.95
Weston	55	54½	54½	54.85

Vienna
ATX Index: 1074.33
Previous: 1069.13

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1479	1479	1479	1525
Brau-Un Goess	664	650	664	654
Bund Vers Ptd	410	410	410	407
Creditanst Pfd	503	492	494	498
EA-Generali	3198	3151	3198	3150
EVN	1404	1381	1399.90	1399
Interunfall	1540	1540	1540	1520
Lenzing	713	696	705	695
Leykam	308	295.50	305	292.50
Ma.r-Meinhof	566	549	560	550.25
OMV	1096	1088	1092.80	1094
Oest Brau	724	699	725	701
Oest Elektriz	741.50	737.10	741	738.50
VA Tech	1436	1407	1430	1417
Wienerberger	2012	2000	2009.60	1994

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2235.73
Previous: 2221.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.01	2.98	3.00	3.01
Brierly Invt	1.37	1.35	1.37	1.37
Carter Holt ord	3.28	3.25	3.26	3.26
Fernz	4.35	4.32	4.35	4.35
Fisher Paykel	4.95	4.90	4.95	4.88
FC Forest	2.16	2.14	2.15	2.15
Goodman Fder	1.54	1.51	1.51	1.50
Indep News	5.95	5.85	5.90	5.80
Lion Nathan	3.61	3.58	3.60	3.55
Nat Gas note	2.03	2.02	2.03	2.03
NZ Refining	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00
Telecom NZ	6.98	6.90	6.95	6.89
Wilson Horton	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.65

Zurich
SPI Index: 2415.22
Previous: 2407.16

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	345	336	339	345
Alusuisse R	958	948	954	945
Ares-Serono B	1254	1250	1252	1250
Baloise Hdg R	2660	2605	2660	2600
ABB B	1556	1548	1553	1552
BK Vision	750	744	750	744
Bobst B	1670	1635	1660	1640
Ciba Geigy R	1615	1599	1611	1618
CS Holdings R	127	125.25	126.75	125.25
Elektrowatt B	485	472	477	483
Fischer B	1255	1233	1252	1230
Hilti PC	850	838	850	844
Holderbank B	912	905	905	910
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1308	1297	1303	1300
Nestle R	1402	1388	1395	1398
Oerlikon R	127.25	126	126	126.75
Pargesa Hld B	1425	1425	1425	1440
PharmVisn B	575	558	571	563
Pirelli B	167	162.50	165	163
Roche Hdg PC	9465	9400	9460	9375
Sandoz R	1515	1503	1515	1512
SBC R	245	242.75	244.50	243.25
Schindler B	1265	1253	1265	1250
SGS B	2840	2805	2805	2805
SMH B	855	843	846	852
Sulzer R	742	740	749	745
Swiss Reins R	1337	1326	1332	1333
Swissair R	1077	1051	1069	1048
UBS B	1217	1209	1216	1213
Valora Hdg R	215	213	213.25	215.50
Winterthur R	781	773	778	774
Zurich Assur R	351	347	350	348

The Trib Index

Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	141.65	-0.08	-0.06	+7.42
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	129.35	-0.66	-0.51	-3.66
Europe	149.90	+0.36	+0.24	+7.70
N. America	146.80	-0.49	-0.33	+14.44
S. America	114.65	+1.42	+1.25	+28.76
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	155.76	+0.48	+0.31	+17.22
Consumer goods	150.32	-0.32	-0.21	+8.87
Energy	152.28	-0.20	-0.13	+12.28
Finance	121.00	-0.18	-0.15	-4.90
Miscellaneous	146.23	+0.08	+0.05	+7.67
Raw Materials	168.20	+0.19	+0.11	+18.62
Service	130.30	+0.62	+0.48	+8.58
Utilities	132.05	+0.36	+0.27	+3.86

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News.*

See our
Business Message Center
every Wednesday

Manager Confesses To Theft

$20 Million Taken At Prudential Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prudential Securities (Japan) Ltd. said Thursday that a former manager had confessed to embezzling 2.2 billion yen ($19.7 million) in cash and stocks.

The money was insured, a company spokesman said, so the subsidiary of Prudential Insurance Co. of America did not suffer a loss.

The manager, whom the company would not identify except to say that he was in his 30s, left Prudential in May. Prudential said he began stealing stocks owned by clients in 1993 and embezzled about 1 billion yen in cash. Police are investigating the alleged theft.

The incident is the latest in a series of scandals that have rocked major international financial institutions and raised concerns about their internal controls. Last month, Sumitomo Corp. said losses from unauthorized trading by its chief copper trader had risen to $2.6 billion. Last year, Daiwa Bank Ltd. said a trader had racked up a $1.1 billion loss from unauthorized bond trading. That came to light soon after the British merchant bank Barings PLC lost more than $1 billion on unauthorized derivatives trading and was taken over by International Nederland Groep NV.

"We've taken a number of steps to strengthen our internal control to make sure it doesn't happen again," the Prudential spokesman said. He said the division had been abolished as part of the company's cost-cutting measures and that the company did not sell Japanese stocks any more. Prudential said it had purchased shares on the market to reimburse its customers.

Prudential, meanwhile, is facing opposition in Florida to its plan to pay $410 million in settlements for allegedly misleading customers. Policyholders sued the company, accusing it of luring them into unnecessarily replacing policies at an added cost.

Prudential proposed the settlement Tuesday. Florida's insurance commissioner, Bill Nelson, vowed Wednesday to "take whatever steps are needed" to improve the settlement's terms.

Competition Is Heating Up for NTT

Reuters

TOKYO — The opening of Japan's telecommunications market is slowly closing in on Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., which has been accused for years of inefficiency and overpricing.

Deregulation has already enabled foreign and domestic competitors to eat into NTT's revenue from both local and long-distance calls in its home market, and more competition is on the horizon.

NTT, the world's biggest telecommunications company, employs 185,000 workers. The company is shrinking itself to try to compete more efficiently, but it will still have 150,000 workers by 2000.

"New entrants will certainly increase competition in the market; for NTT, it means a loss of market share and profit," said Barry Dargan, a senior analyst at SBC Warburg Securities Japan.

NTT's latest headache is likely to come from Japan's biggest international telecommunications carrier, Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., which was created in 1953 as government utility.

KDD said Thursday it would invest 100 billion yen ($896.9 million) to lay an 8,500-kilometer (5,270-mile) undersea fiber-optic cable around three of Japan's main islands. The cable is expected to be in use by the middle of 1999.

KDD's president, Tadashi Nishimoto, said the cable would enable his company to offer domestic long-distance call services that would be cheaper than NTT's. He said the company planned to move into domestic services after the amendment of a law restricting it to international business. The amendment is expected by next summer.

The centerpiece to the government's deregulation plan announced late last year is the abolition of barriers that had restricted telephone operators to segmented services such as local, long-distance or international operations.

NTT, also a formerly a government-owned company, has for years relied on domestic long-distance services as its major source of income.

In the year that ended March 31, long-distance service accounted for 75 percent of its parent operating profits.

NTT will face competition from other directions as well.

Last week, the government said it would allow a cable-television consortium to offer telephone services using its fiber-optic network for the first time.

With their large-capacity cables already in place, the cable operators are thought to have the biggest potential to end NTT's virtual monopoly in the local market.

The consortium, Titus Communications, links Itochu Corp. and Toshiba Corp. of Japan with US West Inc. and Time Warner Inc. of the United States.

Titus plans to offer telephone services next July for 400,000 to 500,000 subscribers at rates significantly lower than NTT's.

"This is the first step in introducing competition in Japan's local telephone market," a Titus spokesman said.

NTT is not sitting on the sidelines, however.

It is preparing itself for competition by launching a low-cost, Internet-like network dedicated to data transmission. That is expected to strengthen its earnings structure by increasing profit from local calls and giving it a chance to move into new business areas.

■ U.S. Seeks Tariff Reduction

The deputy U.S. trade representative, Jeffrey Lang, said Washington would seek commitments from Asian nations to liberalize telecommunications services and reduce tariffs on technology products.

On an official visit to Malaysia, Mr. Lang said, "I think we can now see the possibility ahead of an information-technology agreement which would eliminate tariffs by the year 2000 on all the goods that go into the global information infrastructure."

KDD Says Cable Will Allow Cuts in Long-Distance Rates

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's biggest international telecommunications carrier, Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., said Thursday that a planned undersea fiber-optic cable would help it further reduce its international charges.

"We hope to achieve the target of cutting charges for calls to the United States to 300 yen ($2.69) per minute earlier than our original target year of 2000," Tadashi Nishimoto, KDD's president, said. KDD now charges 480 yen a minute for daytime calls to America.

Mr. Nishimoto said the company planned to make another rate cut by the end of this year, but he said details had not been decided.

He also said KDD would move into domestic service after a law restricting its business to international services was amended, probably next summer. The new undersea cable could be used for domestic long-distance calls as well as data communications, he said.

Mr. Nishimoto said the cable would allow KDD to cut its yearly access payments to Nippon Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to 20 billion yen from 30 billion yen. Because those payments were expected to go up sharply when KDD moved into local services, KDD decided to build its own low-cost network using the undersea cable.

Hong Kong Club Pulls Funds From Jardine

Reuters

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Jockey Club said Thursday it had withdrawn 1 billion Hong Kong dollars ($129.3 million) from the fund-management arm of Jardine Fleming Group.

"We have served notice to terminate the retirement scheme with Jardine," said Paulus Lee, director of finance at the organization, which oversees horse racing in Hong Kong.

Mr. Lee said two other major Jockey Club accounts, the contingency fund and the charities trust fund, would stay with Jardine Fleming Investment Management Ltd. for now but that this arrangement would be subject to review in March.

Jardine Fleming is owned jointly by Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd. and Robert Fleming & Co. The company was disciplined in late August over charges of serious misconduct at the fund-management arm. An investigation by British and Hong Kong authorities found that the company's senior fund manager, Colin Armstrong, had favored some clients over others when allocating profits and losses from trading in various portfolios that were under his care from 1993 to 1995.

Last week, Jardine Fleming restructured its top management, retiring its chairman, Alan Smith, and announcing steps to tighten supervision at the firm.

Thursday's announcement by the Jockey Club underlined the damage such a scandal could cause to the reputation of one of Hong Kong's best-known financial institutions.

The company refused to comment on reports it had already lost two portfolios valued at £21.5 million ($33.7 million) each with Britain's Civil Aviation Authority.

"We have lost some accounts, as we always expected we would," a spokesman said. He added that as much as $1 billion in new money from Japan would replace any accounts that were lost.

Competitors declined to comment on the significance of the decision by the Jockey Club, which has a special status in Hong Kong.

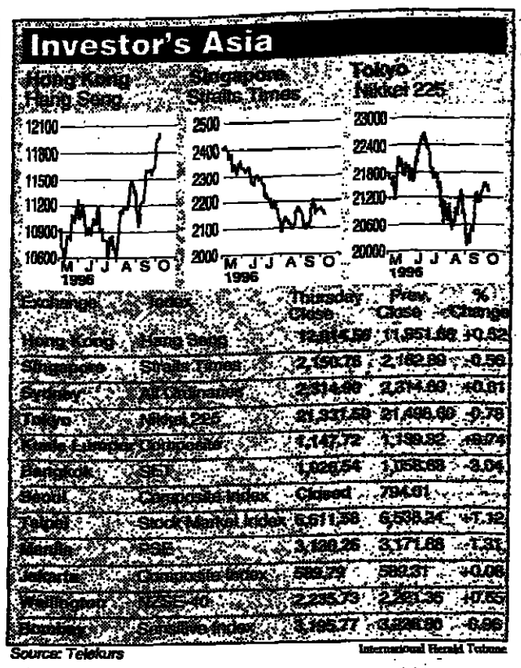
But some rival companies said they were starting to reap some slight gains at Jardine Fleming's expense, as former clients looked for new money managers.

"There hasn't been much switchover," a senior official at Schroders Investment Management said, "but I'd rather not comment on the misfortunes of others."

Britain's Investment Management Regulatory Organization fined companies belonging to the Jardine Fleming Group more than $600,000 and ordered it to reimburse clients nearly $20 million. Mr. Armstrong contributed to the payment.

Jardine Fleming announced the creation last week of a new supervisory board headed by its managing director, Alasdair Morrison.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,014.56	11,951.66	+0.52
Singapore	Straits Times	2,150.75	2,162.89	-0.56
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,314.60	2,314.60	+0.01
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,331.69	21,498.99	-0.78
Seoul	Composite Index	1,147.72	1,139.82	+0.74
Bangkok	SET	1,026.54	1,058.68	-3.04
Taipei	Composite Index	Closed	794.01	
Manila	Stock Market Index	3,611.58	3,559.24	+1.32
Jakarta	PSBK	3,160.26	3,171.68	-1.31
Jakarta	Composite Index	588.79	588.31	+0.08
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,295.73	2,281.36	+0.63
Shanghai	Composite Index	3,165.77	3,208.80	-0.66

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index** jumped 0.5 percent to close above 12,000 points for the first time in more than two and a half years, at 12,014.56, spurred by record overseas gains and good fundamentals at home.

• **More passengers and air cargo** could be flown between **Hong Kong** and the **Philippines**, as the two reached a new air services agreement after six years of negotiations.

• **Suzuki Motor Corp.'s Hungarian** car plant plans to expand its exports into South America with the production of upgraded Suzuki Swifts. The company plans to build at least 50,000 cars in 1996, of which 36,500 would be for export and 13,500 for domestic sales.

• **Unisource**, a joint venture of **PTT Telecom Netherlands, Sweden's Telia, Swiss Telecom PTT** and Spain's **Telefonica**, was awarded a mobile license for advanced personal communications services in **Hong Kong**. The company plans to invest $300 million in the venture, which will be launched in the first quarter of 1997.

• **China Airlines Co.** reached a code-sharing agreement with **AMR Corp.**, a unit of American Airlines, and **Continental Micronesia** of the United States, to take effect once the U.S.-Taiwan air services agreement is renewed.

• **Road King Infrastructure Ltd.**, a toll-road operator, agreed to pay 313.4 million yuan ($37.7 million) for two highways in China.

• **Vietnam's industrial production** rose 14 percent in the first nine months of 1996. The figure was unchanged from the like period last year and down from 14.6 percent in 1994.

• **Expanding demand in Asia** and lower labor costs have driven **Hewlett-Packard Co.** to consider additional investments in countries such as India, Indonesia and the Philippines. The company expects its Asia-Pacific turnover to keep growing at around 30 percent a year.

• **Motosikal dan Enjin Nasional Sdn.**, Malaysia's national motorcycle company, plans to triple annual production capacity to 350,000 units in three years. *Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX*

CLERGY: *Working the Assembly Line in a Hard Hat With a Cross*

Continued from Page 17

month began the nation's first master's-degree program for corporate chaplains.

Although nearly all the active industrial chaplains are Christians, most companies insist that they leave their religious affiliations and any penchant for preaching at the plant door. Mr. Tyson has a cross on his hard hat but doubts that many Hudson workers know or care that he is a Baptist.

Hudson said its chaplaincies helped retain workers and made some more productive. Even so, it figures that Mr. Tyson and the 15 part-time chaplains he retains and supervises at company operations around the country are, on balance, a financial drain.

"You have to feel it's the right thing to do, or you wouldn't spend the money," said James T. Hudson, chairman and chief executive of Hudson Foods. The cost is not just Mr. Tyson's salary, which he describes as "in the $50,000 range," his liberal travel and training budget or the more than $100,000 annually that goes to the part-time chaplains. Mr. Tyson has also lobbied for Hudson to build housing in Noel, where many transplanted Hispanic workers have been crammed into dilapidated buildings.

"They are living in conditions we don't like," Mr. Hudson said, adding that the company had invested more than $2 million in 20 new duplexes and hoped private builders would follow its lead. On a recent drive from Noel to Pea Ridge, Arkansas, to visit a terminally ill former plant supervisor, Mr. Tyson mused about how business dealt with competitive pressures.

He acknowledged that he sometimes wondered how workers coped with the monotony of their jobs. But he said Hudson was setting a good example by keeping its wages among the top third in the industry, and he argued that drastically increasing wages would be short sighted. "I've developed a real appreciation of the importance of profits to keep everything going," he said.

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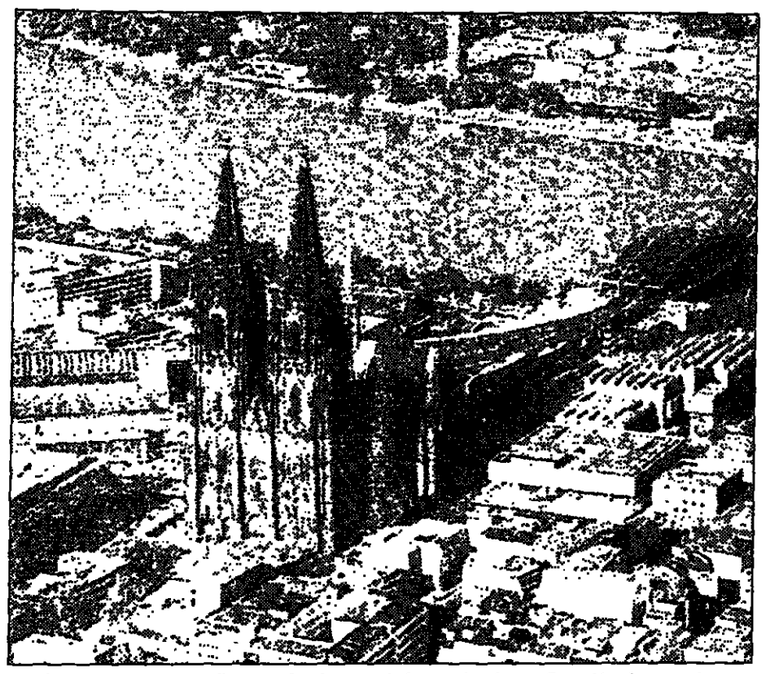
NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA



The Cologne-Bonn metropolitan area has inaugurated several major media and business parks over the last five years, and many more are planned. Above: the Cologne cathedral.

BRINGING MONEY, PEOPLE AND JOBS BACK DOWNTOWN

Theme parks, malls, and business and media parks are springing up.

In a reversal of today's usual practice, the massive new malls and theme parks sprouting up throughout North Rhine-Westphalia are being built at downtown sites instead of in the exurban reaches. The new city-center developments are revitalizing their communities and have given the world a new model of urban redevelopment.

On Sept. 12, 1996, Oberhausen had an experience known by very few of the world's industrial cities: In one fell swoop, it got a spanking new downtown. On that day, CentrO, Europe's largest shopping mall, was opened to the general public.

Oberhausen's new center
Occupying a total of 70,000 square meters (750,000 square feet) and developed by an English consortium led by Edwin D. Healey, the 2 billion Deutsche mark ($1.33 million) CentrO is located in the heart of this Ruhr Valley city of 225,000 people. The developers have forecast that up to 100,000 persons a day will patronize the opulent mall's 200 stores, 30 restaurants and pubs and nine cinemas, as well as the adjacent indoor sports stadium/concert hall and adventure park. Farther afield and still under construction are new residential complexes and a yacht harbor connected to the Ruhr via a canal.

All told, some 10,000 jobs are to be created in the mall's immediate environs, which also include an equally new, equally mammoth business park, a film and television-production facility and an environmental-technologies center.

For the crush of state politicians attending CentrO's festive opening, it must have been a déjà vu experience. Exactly 76 days before, many of them had attended a similar ceremony for the 389 million DM Warner Bros. Movie World, located in Bottrop, only 6 kilometers (about 4 miles) away.

Purportedly the largest of its kind in Europe, Movie World has already established itself as a runaway hit, no mean feat in this year's dreary summer. Like CentrO, Movie World forms the heart of a downtown cluster of new retailing, leisure and office facilities. It has created 1,200 jobs.

The politicians should not put away their tuxedos and welcome speeches. Still to come are other large inner-city redevelopment projects in neighboring Dortmund (Neues Stadttor Dortmund Mitte, set for completion next year) and Essen (Dienstleistungszentrum Stern and two adjoining developments, to be completed in 1998).

Already inaugurated are entertainment complexes built around music halls in Bochum and Duisburg, with another one to come in Essen. The Cologne-Bonn metropolitan area has inaugurated several major media and business parks over the last half decade, with more to come over the next few years.

From blight to tourist attraction
Business-development authorities in the world's other industrial metropolises may well be wondering what has triggered this sudden spate of projects and the inflow of capital making them possible.

The answer is an innovation created in the United States and the United Kingdom – turning a blighted inner-city neighborhood into a new shopping and tourist attraction. Investors were anxious to profit from North Rhine-Westphalia's two great assets. The first asset is the sheer number of potential customers living in and within easy traveling distance of the state: one-third of the European Union's total population. The second is the availability of large, affordable inner-city plots – mostly industrial sites redeveloped by public sector entities.

Other equally pertinent questions: Will the "super-projects" be able to parlay the shopping and sightseeing public's initial interest into long-term support? Should it materialize, will this support mobilize new consumer spending, or will it come at the expense of existing malls and theme parks?

The answers will be known soon. •

A GERMAN STATE'S EUROPEAN REACH

North Rhine-Westphalia eagerly awaits the Euro.

Europe's borders are now permeable to its people and goods, and the European Union is scheduled to have a common currency less than three years from now. None of Germany's states stands to benefit more than North Rhine-Westphalia – now celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its founding – from the elimination of the economic barriers imposed by national regulations, border checkpoints and different currencies.

In 1996, continuing the previous year's pattern, the huge state of North Rhine-Westphalia has been getting bigger. Now at 17.9 million, the state's population is set to break the 18 million mark at the end of this year or the beginning of the next.

Respectable growth
The state's economy, after growing at a highly respectable 1.6 percent rate in 1995, nominally a year of stagnation in Germany, has overcome two quarters of recession this year and is poised to register a growth rate in gross domestic product of just over 1 percent in 1996.

This resumption of growth is helping cause a turnaround in the state's rate of unemployment, which had, unfortunately, also been showing a prolonged rise. In August, the rate slipped under the 10 percent mark for the first time in several months.

The upswing is very good news for the state – and for the country as a whole. With the state producing one-quarter of the country's total economic output and serving as home to over one-fifth of Germany's population, one could say that as North Rhine-Westphalia goes, so goes the nation.

Area of influence
Also linked to the fortunes of North Rhine-Westphalia are much of the eastern reaches of Belgium and the Netherlands, all of Luxembourg and parts of northeastern France. The 10 million people and several hundred thousand companies in these countries now also form part of the state's "catchment area," meaning that they conduct much of their daily personal and professional business with and in the state.

"Catchment area" may have a dry, academic ring, but anyone who's been to Cologne or Düsseldorf on a weekend understands the term's weight. On Saturdays and Sundays, these cities' downtowns are chock-full of Belgian and Dutch shoppers and tourists, with Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Luxembourg welcoming an equally large counter-flood of North Rhine-Westphalia residents.

Weekend day traffic is also intense, with long lines of automobiles and trucks fighting their way across national borders, bringing transnational commuters to their work places and goods to their corporate recipients.

Linked to the fortunes of North Rhine-Westphalia are the rest of Germany, much of the eastern reaches of Belgium and the Netherlands, Luxembourg and parts of northern France.

"The magnitude of this cross-border flow has been a product of geographic proximity and population density – and of the various steps taken to unify Europe," says Klaus O. Fruhner, the city of Cologne's head of economic and urban planning. "Each of the various steps, including the initial founding of the European Economic Community, Maastricht's creating of the European Union and the partial promulgation of the Schengen treaty, has further unified our region [the North Rhine-Westphalia catchment area] and has accordingly given a marked impetus to this flow," he adds.

"And now the Euro is in the offing," Mr. Fruhner comments, "and the big question is: How large and how positive will its impetus be on our region?

"There are quite a few variables determining the answer: the length of time it takes for businesses and consumers to get used to the new currency, the actual savings realized from the eliminating of exchange-related costs and uncertainties."

The answers, of course, also partially depend on which countries actually manage to fulfill the Maastricht criteria – and when. Whether or not the Euro does in fact become the currency of payment in Cologne, Antwerp and Utrecht on January 1, 1999, the deepening and extending of North Rhine-Westphalia's catchment area will continue.

Deeper and wider
Further integration will be induced partially by the ongoing upgrading of Europe's rail connections, which will soon lop off up to two-thirds of the travel time between Cologne and Paris, for example.

The expansion will also be partially impelled by the growth of North Rhine-Westphalia's professional-services sector, which is now following the lead of the state's manufacturers and is spilling over state and national borders. One of the state's many binational manufacturers is Agfa-Gevaert, which has major production facilities in the North Rhine-Westphalia city of Leverkusen and in Mortsel, Belgium.

Rising output
With their output currently rising at a 4 percent annual rate, these service providers already constitute the state's fastest-growing sector and greatest job creator, reports the Süddeutsche Zeitung.

The services these firms provide range from printing technical manuals and creating Web sites to maintaining power plants, operating water-supply systems and staging trade fairs.

Three of Germany's 10 largest trade fair authorities are headquartered in North Rhine-Westphalia, including NOWEA, Düsseldorf's trade fair authority.

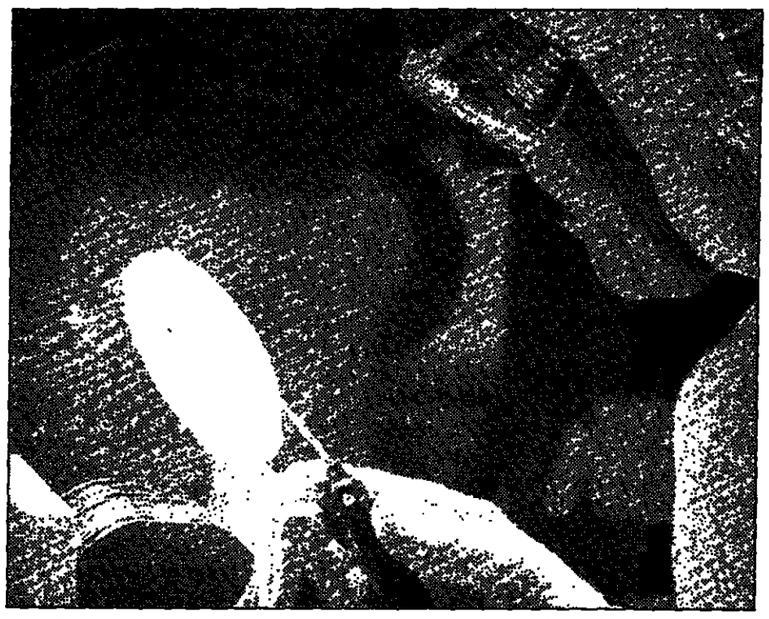
The Süddeutsche Zeitung has no trouble identifying one of the main engines of the service sector's growth: "the providers' ability to establish themselves on national and neighboring international markets." •

THE STATE OF NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

Area: 34,072 square kilometers
Population: 17.9 million
Prime Minister: Johannes Rau
Capital: Düsseldorf (pop.: 572,000)
Other major cities:
Cologne (pop.: 1,006,000)
Essen (pop.: 619,000)
Dortmund (pop.: 606,000)
Duisburg (pop.: 537,000)

VANGUARD TECHNOLOGIES

With 50 technology centers and 50 universities and polytechnics, North Rhine-Westphalia has the largest research community of any region in Europe. Here are three of the most exciting technologies emerging from it.



North Rhine-Westphalia has the largest research community of any region in Europe.

Chips with dips
Today's microelectronic chips work in two dimensions, with electrons forced to race along relatively long, winding paths to relay information and instructions. Tomorrow's chips will avail themselves of a time- and space-saving shortcut: the third dimension, depth.

To create such chips, scientists at the Jülich Research Center trained hot steam (1,000 degrees Celsius) on a silicon surface that had been treated with oxidizing chemicals, thus etching "depths" of 150-billionth of a meter. The 3D chips can store hundreds of times more information than today's most advanced chips.

Cold crystals
Even more revolutionary is a piece of crystalline plastic, some 12 square centimeters (about 2 square inches) in size, made out of acrylic resins.

Created by scientists at the University of Cologne, the piece of plastic has the capacity to store 300 trillion bits per square centimeter – about 35 times the capacity of a one gigabyte hard disk.

Equally important, because its information is stored and read by an ultra-precise laser, it works several hundred thousand times faster. The scientists are now working on eliminating the need to keep the crystal cooled to -40 degrees C.

Enzyme filter
In early January 1996, Maria-Regina Kula of the University of Düsseldorf and Christian Wandrey of the Jülich Research Center won America's prestigious "Enzyme Engineering Award" for their revolutionary biomembrane system, which allows for the serial, cost-effective production of protein-based biomedicines.

Until the North Rhine-Westphalia scientists came along, these proteins – which serve as the building blocks for today's biogenetic pharmaceuticals – were highly expensive to manufacture because the enzymes used to create them were lost in each production cycle.

The scientists' solution was to build a membrane through which the proteins – but not the enzymes – could permeate, thus allowing the enzymes to be recycled. •

Andreas Möller of Borussia Dortmund, the German soccer league champions.

The Soccer Index

The economic fortunes of Germany's cities are linked to the standing of their soccer teams. Or so say the country's amateur pundits, who make their case with Munich and Berlin. Munich, long Germany's glitziest city, is home to FC Bayern München, perennial champion of the Bundesliga (Germany's major soccer league). Berlin, languishing in the economic doldrums, doesn't even have a team in the Bundesliga.

Should this adage have any validity, North Rhine-Westphalia is set to be a hotbed of economic growth in the years to come. Eight of the 18 teams currently making up the Bundesliga are from the state, including mighty Borussia Dortmund, Bundesliga champion the last two years running, and current contenders for first place FC Köln (Cologne), Borussia Münchengladbach and Bayer Leverkusen.

"The year, the Bundesliga takes the S-Bahn" is how the Süddeutsche Zeitung recently described the forthcoming 1996 soccer season. The S-Bahn is the regional railway connecting NRW's major metropolises.

Germany's Favorite Backdrop

The picture it presents may often be highly stereotyped and out-of-date, but Germany's media dotes on North Rhine-Westphalia. A number of the country's hit TV shows are set in the state, and it has been the breeding ground for many of the country's most popular rock groups and singers.

At the junction of the Rhine and Ruhr rivers, Duisburg's Ruhrort is the world's largest inland harbor, through which some 60 million metric tons of goods pass every year. The port's stagnant backwaters and sleazy bars are the beat of Horst Schimanski, Germany's best-loved and most-freewheeling TV detective.

Played by Götz George, Schimanski bulls his way through criminal cabals, doomed love affairs and hangovers in the detective series "Tatort" (now set for a new run).

North Rhine-Westphalia is a large state made up of large cities, comprised, in turn, by tight-knit, well-rooted neighborhoods that provide their residents with a strong sense of belonging and continuity. These ties to the past are often evoked in Herbert Grönemeyer's highly nostalgic music. He is Germany's leading balladeer, and his most successful album was named after his birthplace: "4630 Bochum."

In showing hometown loyalty, BAP goes Grönemeyer one better. BAP has been at the top of Germany's charts since the early 80s, despite the fact that the group sings (and speaks) in Kölsch, the Cologne-based dialect, which is as incomprehensible to outsiders as Swiss German – or as Glaswegian English is to Americans.

The Tote Hosen, Germany's premier rock group, rose to fame castigating the blandness of life in Düsseldorf's suburbs, the group's home. The Hosen have, however, been steadily losing their antiestablishment bite over the last few years. Maybe they've been softened by too much success.

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

READY FOR TELECOMS DEREGULATION

The European market will be opened in 1998.

The jostling for a favorable position at the starting line of Europe's new, deregulated telecoms market is getting more and more intense among German companies.

To outfit itself with the capital it requires to compete, Deutsche Telekom (headquartered in Bonn) is in the final phases of preparations for the world's largest stock flotation.

Maneuvering

Meanwhile, Telekom's main competitors are anything but idle. Mannesmann recently outbid and outsmarted Thyssen (both based in Düsseldorf) for a 49.9 percent stake in DBKom, the proprietor of the German rail system's highly valuable network of glass-fiber telecom cables and other assets.

At the same time, Deutsche Telekom, Mannesman and Thyssen/Veba are busy extending their mobile telephone networks.

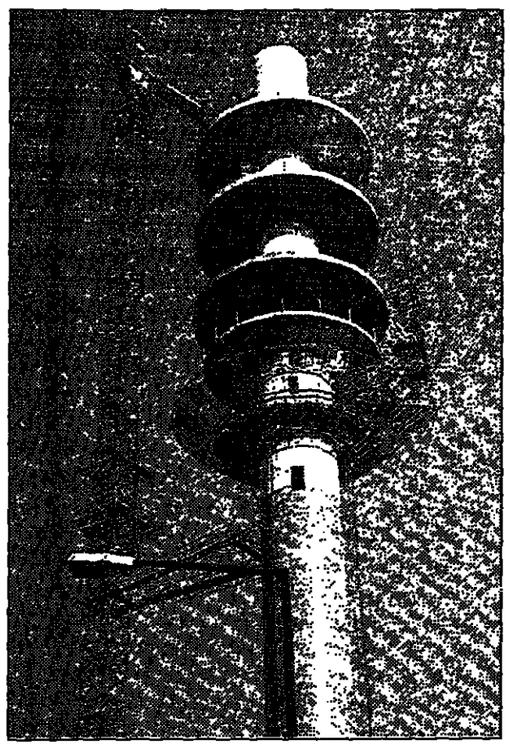
Headquartered in Düsseldorf, Veba has also been busy negotiating for the exclusive rights to the 10,000 kilometers (6,000 miles) of glass-fiber cables maintained by Ruhrgas, based in Essen.

RWE, also headquartered in Essen, has further developed its alliance with VIAG (Germany's only telecom not based in North Rhine-Westphalia) and British Telecom.

Technology and content

Twenty months before the deregulation starting gun goes off, one winner has already emerged: North Rhine-Westphalia's communications technologies and content sector.

Each of the five major telecoms headquartered in the state has spawned subsidiaries providing data communication, value-added and on-line consumer services.



A relay tower for a mobile-telephone network in Duisburg. All but one of the major German telecommunications companies are based in North Rhine-Westphalia

For the latter, the telecoms' partners have been the likes of the Cologne-based company Metro, Europe's largest retailer, and department-store giant Karstadt, headquartered in Essen.

Many of the companies providing these telecoms and their offshoots and partners with products and services are also based in North Rhine-Westphalia. In a recent survey, the Süddeutsche Zeitung put the companies' number at 350, most of them young (less than 10 years old) and small.

All told, nearly 250,000 people are employed by the state's communications sector, which also includes 1,300 software firms and Bertelsmann, Europe's largest media company.

In Cologne alone are RTL, Europe's largest and most profitable TV network; Viva, Germany's highly successful answer to MTV; fledgling broadcaster Vox; plus hundreds of production and technical-service firms.

"Cologne has become [one of the world's] leading media centers," notes the Süddeutsche Zeitung, commenting on the trend. •

RX FOR ECONOMIC VITALITY: YOUNG COMPANIES

North Rhine-Westphalia's business innovators are often green – whether in years or in philosophy.

To return to the fast-paced growth of previous years and to reduce the country's unprecedented high rate of unemployment, Germany's economy needs a pick-me-up in the form of young companies providing innovative goods and services.

North Rhine-Westphalia has a large supply of the enterprises called for in this widely endorsed prescription for Germany's economic condition.

Green and going places

All-natural cosmetics, scents and foods have made Gelsenkirchen's Peter Krämer one of Europe's fastest-rising, most acclaimed businesspeople.

Produced under environment-friendly conditions, the products are sold via Mr. Krämer's 140-outlet chain of Spinnrad drugstores, which now produce turnover of 100 million Deutsche marks ($67 million) a year.

Ten years ago, Spinnrad consisted of Mr. Krämer and his home, which served as the office for nascent company.

Named one of Europe's 500 most dynamic entrepreneurs in November 1995 by the European Foundation for Entrepreneurship Research, Mr. Krämer's fame does not stem only from his business prowess.

The model of the ethical businessperson, Mr. Krämer purchases directly – under "fair trade contracts" – from his suppliers, who are indigent farmers located in the Third World.

Mr. Krämer is now turning his attention to his hometown, where he is currently setting up what is allegedly the world's first "all-ecological" manufacturing company, in which everything – from the way energy is generated and used to the products manufactured – conforms to the needs of the environment.

The site he has chosen for his project is entirely fitting: a converted strip mine.

Oh very young

You really have to start young, very young, to be "NRW's youngest tycoon."

Take Julian Riedlbauer, who was 17 when he founded his Düsseldorf-based Connect Service Riedlbauer GmbH in 1992. His company, which provides the software and hardware linking private and corporate customers into telecommunication and banking systems, expects to realize a turnover of 45 million DM in 1996.

Pretty good. Except that high-profile, highly controversial Lars Windhorst, also from Düsseldorf, was 16 when he started up his Windhorst group in 1993.

Now it's a diversified trading, business services and real-estate development group centered around Asia that reportedly pulls in 180 million DM a year.

These two stories have a number of striking similarities. In addition to sharing a hometown and being young, both got their start by selling computer devices (modems and microelectronic components, respectively) purchased at ultra-low prices from friends and acquaintances outside of Germany.

In terms of age, Birgit Felden can't compete. She's seven years older than Mr. Riedlbauer.

She does, however, have a number of impressive accomplishments, including a major honor and solid business success. She was recently named "Germany's Young Manager of the Year" for her success in developing a very new, highly useful service: "change management."

Her Cologne-based Treuhand und Management Services GmbH advises family-owned German companies on how to achieve orderly transfers of executive power. There's no danger of her company's running out of potential clients. Over the next three years, some 700,000 family-owned companies will undergo a change at the top. •

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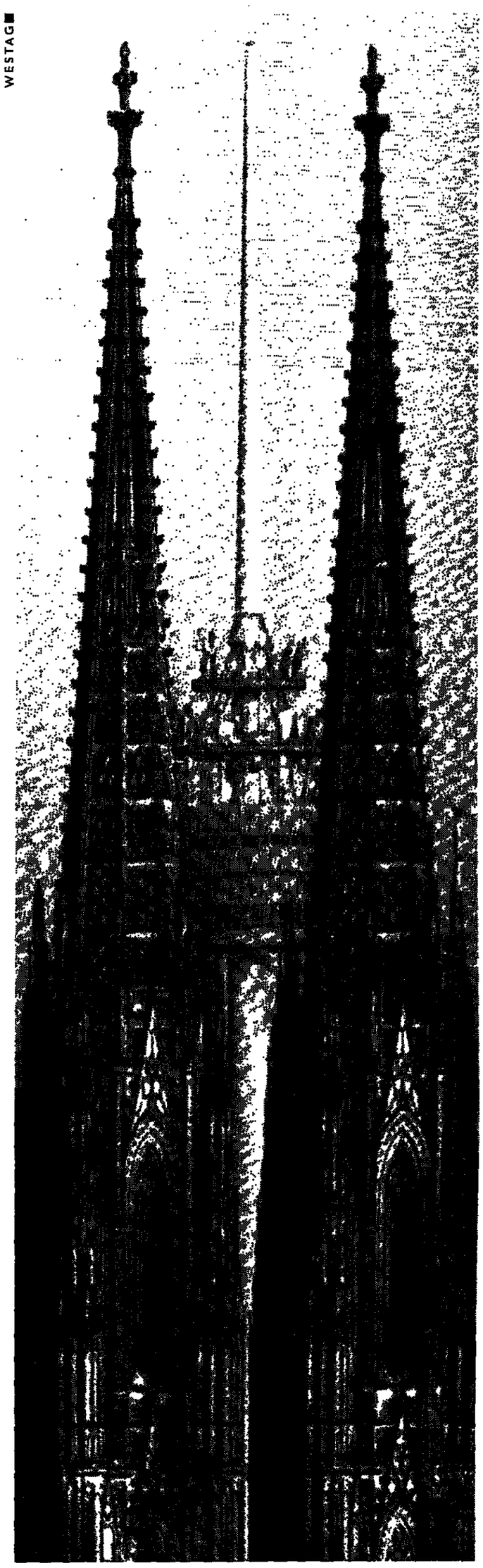
a small box for great moments

AGFA Agfa

WESTAGE



High potential, excellent prospects.

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The city's superior infrastructure ensures fast and easy access to business centres all over Germany, Europe, and indeed the world. A major German insurance centre, Cologne is also home to some of Germany's most important business associations. Its KölnMesse exhibition centre has made Cologne the number 1 meeting place world-wide for more than twenty industries.
At the same time, Cologne is a veritable media metropolis. Major publishers, Europe's biggest public service broadcaster (WDR), Deutsche Welle (overseas radio and TV service), DeutschlandRadio, plus several front-rank independent TV stations all operate from Cologne. Among the latter: VOX, the music channels VIVA and VIVA II, and Europe's biggest independent TV station RTL, together with its new offshoot Super RTL. For them, as for many other media operators, Cologne has got what it takes: from film, TV and video producers, through to the recording, post-production and sound-mixing studios needed to realize ambitious projects. Not surprisingly, almost five in ten media companies operating in the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia are based in Cologne, the city where the media truly is the message.
For more on Cologne's potential and its exciting prospects for your business, contact:

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Europe Business Centre West
COLOGNE GERMANY

Thursday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

NASDAQ

**

NYSE

Thursday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

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MOMENTUM ASSET MANAGEMENT

[illegible]

Other Funds

[illegible]

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; Dkk - Danish Kroner; Do - US Dollars; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FM - Finnish Mark; FL - Dutch sFlorin; IDR - Indonesian Rupiah; Lit - Italian lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; MYR - Malaysian Ringgit; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Sek - Swedish Kronor; THB - Thai Baht; Y - Yen;

a - asked + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rtsc; - Ø Offer Price Incl. 3% prelim. charge; - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; a - misquoted earlier; z-not registered with regulatory authority. P: Middle of bid and offered price. E: estimated price; y: price calculated 2 days prior to publication; z: bid price.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP

Krajicek Dominates

TENNIS Firing blistering serves, Richard Krajicek, the Wimbledon champion, beat Patrick Rafter of Australia, 6-4, 6-2, on Thursday to advance to the quarterfinals of the Singapore Open.

"He is definitely up there with the big servers," said Rafter, who is ranked 56th in the world.

Krajicek, the No. 2 seed, seemed to get better with each game. He fired 12 aces to Rafter's five.

Krajicek broke Rafter's serve in the first and fifth games of the second set and won the second and fourth games without losing a point. Krajicek will meet Thomas Johansson of Sweden in the quarterfinals. Johansson defeated seventh-seeded Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 6-0, 7-6 (9-7).

In the longest match of the tournament so far, Javier Frana of Argentina defeated Guillaume Raoux of France, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 7-6 (7-5), in 2 hours, 18 minutes.

In other matches, Jonathan Stark of the United States served 19 aces in upsetting No. 6 seed Sjeng Schalken, 7-6, 7-5, and fourth-seeded Mark Woodforde of Australia lost to a German qualifier, Martin Sinner, 6-2, 6-3. *(AP)*

Grobbelaar Witness Held

SOCCER The main prosecution witness in the pending match-fixing trial of goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar and two other soccer stars was spending a second night in custody on Wednesday.

Magistrates agreed to an application by the police for a warrant of further detention for a Zimbabwean businessman, Chris Vincent, 37, who was arrested Tuesday. A police spokesman said the warrant was granted by magistrates at Aldershot, outside of London, without specifying charges, so further inquiries could be made by the police.

The police have declined to give any details about Vincent's arrest except to say he is being detained in connection with matters relating to the Grobbelaar inquiry. *(Reuters)*

Rypien Signs With Eagles

FOOTBALL The former Super Bowl MVP Mark Rypien reportedly agreed Wednesday to terms for a one-year contract with the Philadelphia Eagles as the team's backup quarterback. Rypien, an unrestricted free agent, will take the roster spot of Rodney Peete, who underwent surgery Tuesday for a knee injury suffered in Monday night's loss to Dallas. *(AP)*

In a Narrow Escape, Yankees Even Series

Rangers Misplay 12th-Inning Bunt

By Jack Curry
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Once upon a time, only two days ago, the New York Yankees seriously pondered the notion of strutting through October and all the way to the World Series. But with the brawny image of Juan Gonzalez's intimidating swing imprinted in their memories Tuesday night and after two more early homers on Wednesday night, the Yankees were simply pondering survival.

Somehow they survived when a simple bunt decided a complicated game. Charlie Hayes's routine sacrifice bunt to third base in the 12th inning turned into a game-winner when Dean Palmer inexplicably bounced his throw past Mark McLemore at first base to allow Derek Jeter to score from second and lift the Yankees to a wild 5-4 victory in front of 57,156 fans at Yankee Stadium late Wednesday night.

It was a stunning finish to the second game of the division series because the Yankees rallied from a 4-1 deficit and because the Rangers had the best defense in the major leagues this season. It was a survival test the Yankees passed. They kept their season alive instead of on life support after a four-hour-25-minute marathon.

"We were all jumping up and down in the dugout when it happened," Mariano Duncan said. "I'm sure they would have been, too. We could not afford to lose this game."

Kevin Larkin/The Associated Press
The Yankees' Cecil Fielder watching his homer against the Rangers.

It was a dramatic victory that gave the Yankees a burst of energy and also gave them renewed hope because no team had ever lost the first two games at home and rebounded to win a three-of-five-game series.

The teams will take Thursday off before resuming with Game 3 at the Ballpark in Arlington, Texas, on Friday night. They could use the rest.

"It's nice to be back in this thing," Hayes said. "I think we got a workout later this morning."

Hayes had a perpetual smile and was allowed to joke after the biggest bunt of his career. After Brian Boehringer had avoided a two-out, bases-loaded disaster in the top of the 12th by inducing Palmer to fly out to deep right-center field, where a leaping O'Neill snatched the ball in front of Bernie Williams, Jeter opened the bottom of the inning with a single to right-center off Mike Stanton. Tim Raines wanted to bunt Jeter to second, but he managed to work out a walk and push Jeter to second that way.

Hayes, who replaced Wade Boggs as a pinch-hitter in the seventh and produced a sacrifice fly, bunted neatly to third. Palmer fielded the ball cleanly, but fired it about two feet short and past McLemore, the second baseman who was covering first base. A light rain fell in the top of the 12th so the grass was wet and Palmer, who had helped the Rangers with a nifty play in Game 1, simply said: "It was a little wet. I didn't get a good grip. It was a routine play. I threw it away."

In throwing it away, Palmer caused the Yankees to erupt in the dugout and spill onto the field and celebrate. From Boehringer, who called the victory the biggest night of his baseball life, to John Wetteland, who retired Will Clark with two on in the 10th after the Yankees finally smartened up and walked Gonzalez, to Cecil Fielder, who tied the score, 4-4, in the eighth with a single, it was a huge comeback and a testament to the Yankees' character. The team that was four outs away from being down by two games survived.

Braves 2, Dodgers 1 John Smoltz and Ramon Martinez played a game of one-on-one, but Los Angeles' manager, Bill Russell, brought in a third party — reliever Antonio Osuna — and hard hats were required in the right-field bleachers, The New York Times reported from Los Angeles.

Javier Lopez's home run to lead off the 10th inning broke up a pitchers' duel, and Atlanta won Game 1 of this three-of-five-game National League playoff series.

Extra innings are Lopez's home away from home. He defeated the Cincinnati Reds in Game 1 of last year's NL Championship Series with a 10th-inning homer. This time, he plastered a 3-2 pitch from Osuna to Dodger Stadium's right-field pavilion.

Sam Mircovich/Reuters
Javier Lopez, right, being congratulated by Braves' teammate Jeff Blauser after Lopez hit a solo home run.

At that moment, Atlanta's Smoltz laid down his glove for good. He had pitched nine innings of four-hit ball — the Dodgers' Martinez threw eight innings of three-hit ball — and Mark Wohlers earned the save with a snappy bottom of the 10th.

The Dodgers have managed only 22 hits in their last 40 innings, and it is the wrong time of the year for a team to get into a slump.

Obviously, one run can go a long way in this series, and the Braves scratched theirs out in the fourth inning, thanks to the opportunistic feet of Marquis Grissom. He singled to center, stole second base, cruised to third on Mark Lemke's groundout and scored on Fred McGriff's swerving sacrifice fly to left field.

In a game that appeared in some Thursday editions, The Associated Press reported:

Orioles 7, Indians 4 This time, the umpires sided with the Baltimore Orioles. And once again, a player named Alomar was in the middle of it.

Cal Ripken scored the tiebreaking run on a disputed play in the eighth inning Wednesday, and Baltimore beat Cleveland for a 2-0 lead in their best-of-5 American League playoff series.

Baltimore moved within one victory of becoming the first wild-card team to advance, pushing the defending AL champions to the brink of elimination. Game 3 will be played Friday in Cleveland.

Brady Anderson homered for the second straight day, helping the Orioles take a 4-0 lead. Albert Belle homered as the Indians rallied, tying it with a run in the eighth. But Baltimore bounced back amid controversy in the bottom of the inning.

Bobby Bonilla drew a leadoff walk from Eric Plunk and Cal Ripken, in his first playoff series in 13 years, hit a ground-rule double. Eddie Murray was given an intentional walk to load the bases.

Paul Assenmacher relieved, and B.J. Surhoff hit a bouncer back to the mound. Assenmacher threw home for a force out, but the throw to first base from catcher Sandy Alomar to complete the double play went awry.

The wild throw allowed Ripken to score for a 5-4 lead, and brought the Indians' manager, Mike Hargrove, out of the dugout to discuss the play with the plate umpire, Greg Kosc.

Hargrove argued that Surhoff was running on the wrong side of the baseline, illegally impeding Alomar's throw to first, but to no avail. Replays clearly showed Surhoff to the left side of the baseline as he approached the bag, backing up Hargrove's argument.

Once play resumed, Anderson hit a sacrifice fly and Roberto Alomar added an RBI single.

Umpires Set to Balk

Court Showdown Ahead in Alomar Affair

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Major league baseball umpires said they would strike Friday in protest of Roberto Alomar's continued presence in the playoffs.

"We are walking out after the last game tonight," Richie Phillips, the head of the umpires' union, said by telephone Thursday from his office in Philadelphia.

Lawyers for the umpires and the team owners are to appear Friday in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia, where the American and National leagues have asked for an injunction that would prevent a walkout.

Alomar, the Baltimore Orioles' second baseman, dropped his appeal Wednesday of his five-game suspension for spitting in the face of umpire John Hirschbeck on Friday in Toronto. The maneuver prevented the American League president, Gene Budig, from conducting a scheduled hearing Thursday in New York to consider Alomar's appeal.

Alomar is to serve his suspension during the Orioles' first five regular season games next year.

Umpires want Alomar suspended immediately. Baseball officials contend they cannot do that even if they wanted to because of their agreements with the players' association.

"My contention is that's nonsense," said Phillips, the umpires union leader.

"The basic agreement gives them the right to modify the penalty once the appeal has been dismissed, denied or withdrawn. They should have modified it."

The umpires had voted Monday to boycott games at least through the round of the postseason unless Budig enforced Alomar's suspension in full during the year's playoffs.

U.S. District Judge Edmund Ludwig, who was assigned the case Tuesday, was attempting to work out a new agreement by telephone Thursday, Phillips said of the Alomar incident.

"We're not making any progress toward a settlement, any progress whatsoever," Phillips said. "There's no room for compromise. They could offer us everything in the world, and they've offered us a lot, and there's nothing that would change our stance."

On Tuesday, Ludwig helped the umpires and the leagues work out a temporary settlement in which the umpires agreed to keep working playoff games through Thursday, provided that Budig were to hear Alomar's appeal Thursday.

Baseball's rules for imposing discipline do not permit Budig to conduct a hearing now that Alomar's appeal has been dropped, however.

"It's moot," a baseball official said Wednesday evening. "It's over." He'll serve the suspension next year, he added.

Selig and Budig planned to join baseball's lawyers in court on Friday. Selig did not return a call seeking comment.

The head of the players' union, Donald Fehr, criticized the umpires Wednesday, saying they should continue to work games and honor their contract, which contains a no-strike clause.

"Don has a duty to represent the players," Phillips said. "I expect them to defend Alomar. They often defend the indefensible, so it comes as no surprise to me."

That brought a quick response from the players' union.

"I understand the situation Phillips finds himself in," said Gene Orza, the No. 2 union official. "He probably brings a greater expertise to the reading of his collective bargaining agreement than we do, but I'm certain the reverse is also true."

A person familiar with the talks said an out-of-court settlement still was possible, and said there were ongoing negotiations involving owners, umpires and the union.

The Enigmatic Maradona: Elvis in Short Pants

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

THE LATEST on Diego Maradona is that he might not soon drop dead while walking the streets after all.

"I don't think that it is really like that," the Boca Juniors' team doctor, Homero De Agostino, told the Ole sport daily this week in Argentina. "I never asked for Maradona to undergo a study of that sort, a nuclear magnetic resonance test, because it did not seem to me that there was any justification for doing it."

He was responding to an Argentine magazine's recent claim that Maradona had burned out his brain on cocaine.

"Maradona is in the final stage of progressive irreparable damage," wrote the news weekly Noticias. "The diagnosis is final: Cell death in the frontal lobe with loss of blood circulation." He cannot control his aggression, or detect people standing behind him."

The magazine quoted another doctor as saying, "I have not ruled out the fear that Diego could suddenly die on a football pitch or walking down the street."

Here is what is known absolutely about Maradona. Just 35, he has created a mountain of gossip and innuendo. He was Argentina's greatest footballer, of a talent just below Pele's. In 1991 he was suspended 15 months after testing positive for cocaine. He has publicly admitted an addiction to drugs.

In 1986 he affirmed his place among the legends by captaining Argentina to the World Cup. That also was the site of his goal punched in, he said, by the "hand of God." By then, a teammate says, Maradona had been using cocaine for years.

"The problem is that Diego started on cocaine at Barcelona before he came to Napoli, and we at Napoli only realized this too late in the day," said the Juventus defender, Ciro Ferrara, who became friends with Maradona after the latter moved to the Italian club from Barcelona in 1984. Maradona stayed with Napoli until he failed the drug test.

It becomes hard to know what to believe about Maradona. His life as we know it becomes something of a man-made creation, rather than the unique, unexplainable talent he used to be.

The stories are pieced together, as clichéd a reflection of his downfall as the fragments of a broken mirror. Upon returning to Argentina in 1991 he was arrested for using cocaine and ordered by a judge to end his addiction. Claiming to be afraid of the mafia, he demanded a transfer to Sevilla, but his comeback failed so miserably that the Spanish club said it hired a private investigator to chart Maradona's irresponsible behavior in order to leverage his resignation.

Since then he has been fired as a player by another Argentine club and failed twice as a coach; he has shot an air rifle at reporters gathered outside his home; and he has recently finished another 15-month ban, this time for using performance-enhancing drugs around the 1994 World Cup — apparently to help him lose weight.

WHICH brings to mind Elvis Presley, of all people. The difference between him and Maradona is that Elvis's problems came out after he was gone, complicating him and making him bigger in death than he had been on stage. Maradona hasn't quite attained such heights, but he runs amok nonetheless, enigmatic and outrageous. In his part of the world, he is something like the living, suffering ghost of Elvis.

The goals he scored for all to see. Much of the rest of it — the apparent self-destruction — travels and grows by word of mouth. This is not to excuse his loutish behavior. It's just that when he's gone, people will try to reconcile the good extremes with the bad. The person has been lost in between.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

WEDNESDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	000	003	010	—4	8	2
Baltimore	100	030	00x	—7	9	0

Hershiser, Plunk (6), Assenmacher (8), Tavares (8) and S. Alomar; Erickson, Orosco (7), Benitez (8), R. Myers (9) and Parent, Hoiles (9). W—Benitez, 1-0. L—Plunk, 0-1. Sv—R. Myers (1). HRs—Cleveland, Belle (1). Baltimore, B.Anderson (2).

(Baltimore leads series 2-0)

Texas	012	000	000	000	—4	8 1
New York	010	100	110	001	—5	8 0

(12 innings):K.Hill, Cook (7), Russell (8), Stanton (10), Henneman (12) and J.Rodriguez; Pettitte, M. Rivera (7), Wetteland (10), Lloyd (12), J.Nelson (12), Rogers (12), Boehringer (12) and Leyritz. Girardi (8). W—Boehringer, 1-0. L—Stanton, 0-1. HRs—Texas, J. Gonzalez 2 (3). New York, Fielder (1).

(Series tied 1-1)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	000	100	000	1	—2	4 1
Los Angeles	000	010	000	0	—1	5 0

(10 innings):Smoltz, Wohlers (10) and J. Lopez; R.Martinez, Radinsky (9), Osuna (9) and Piazza. W—Smoltz, 1-0. L—Osuna, 0-1. Sv—Wohlers (10). HR—Atlanta, J. Lopez (1).

(Atlanta leads series 1-0)

PLAYOFF SCHEDULE

DIVISION SERIES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

FRIDAY, OCT. 4
New York at Texas
Baltimore at Cleveland

SATURDAY, OCT. 5
New York at Texas
Baltimore at Cleveland

SUNDAY, OCT. 6
New York at Texas
Baltimore at Cleveland

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SATURDAY, Oct. 5
St. Louis at San Diego
Los Angeles at Atlanta

SUNDAY, OCT. 6
St. Louis at San Diego, if necessary
Los Angeles at Atlanta, if necessary

MONDAY, OCT. 7
St. Louis at San Diego, if necessary Los Angeles at Atlanta, if necessary

JAPANESE LEAGUES

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yomiuri	75	53	0	.586	—
Chunichi	71	55	0	.563	3
Hiroshima	70	58	0	.547	5
Yakult	61	68	0	.473	14½
Hanshin	53	74	0	.417	21½
Yokohama	53	75	0	.414	22

THURSDAY'S RESULT
Chunichi 3, Hiroshima

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
x-Orix	73	50	6	.593	—
Nippon Ham	68	58	4	.540	6½
Kintetsu	62	64	1	.492	12½
Seibu	60	64	4	.484	13½
Lotte	58	66	3	.468	15½
Daiei	54	73	2	.425	21

x-Clinched league title

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Lotte 2, Orix 1
Kintetsu 8, Nippon Ham 4

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

SOCCER

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Auxerre 2, Monaco 0
Bastia 0, Nantes 0
Strasbourg 2, Bordeaux 1
Metz 0, Cannes 0
Marseille 2, Guingamp 1
Lille 1, Caen 0
Lyon 1, Paris Saint-Germain 1
Rennes 2, Montpellier 0
Nice 1, Nancy 0
STANDINGS: Posts 5G 2Z points: Bastia 19; Bordeaux 17, Auxerre 17, Lyon 17, Metz 17; Monaco 16, Marseille 14; Rennes 15, Cannes 15, Lille 15; Lens 14; Guingamp 13, Strasbourg 13; *Le Havre* 9; Nice 8, Montpellier 8; Nantes 5; Caen 4; Nancy 3.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Deportivo Coruna 1, Rayo Vallecano 1
Racing Santander 2, Extremadura 1
Logranes 1, Valencia 0
Celta Vigo 3, Oviedo 1
Real Sociedad 2, Athletic Bilbao 1
Betis 1, Hercules 0
Barcelona 1, Tenerife 1
Sporting Gijon 1, Compostela 1
Valladolid 1, Zaragoza 1
STANDINGS: Real Madrid 14 points, Barcelona 14; Real Betis 13; Deportivo Coruna 12; Real Sociedad 11; Tenerife 10, Logranes 10, Racing Santander 10; Atletico Madrid 9, Oviedo 9; Valladolid 8, Sporting Gijon 8; Rayo Vallecano 7, Espanyol 7, Valencia 7, Celta Vigo 7, Athletic Bilbao 7, Compostela 7; Zaragoza 6, Sevilla 3, Hercules 3; Extremadura 0.

GERMAN CUP
SECOND ROUND
Bayern Munich 2, Borussia Moenchengld. 1

ITALIAN CUP
SECOND ROUND, SINGLE LEG
Nocerina 2, Perugia 1
Genoa 2, Sampdoria 0

SOUTH AMERICAN SUPER CUP
FIRST ROUND, SECOND LEG
Velez Sarsfield (Argen.) 1, Gremio (Brazil) 0
(Velez Sarsfield advances on 4-3 aggregate)
Cruzeiro (Brazil) 3, Nacional (Uruguay) 1
(Cruzeiro advances on 4-2 aggregate)

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER
CONFERENCE SEMIFINALS
D.C. 2, NY-NJ 1
(D.C. wins series)
Tampa Bay 4, Columbus 1
(Tampa Bay wins series)
Los Angeles 2, San Jose 0
(Los Angeles wins series)
Kansas City 3, Dallas 2, SO (3-2)
(Kansas City wins series)

BASKETBALL

EUROLEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP
THIRD ROUND
GROUP A
Panionios 92, Limoges 77
GROUP C
Villeurbanne 72, Panathinaikos 66
Olimpija Ljubljana 77, Barcelona 65
STANDINGS: Group A— Panionios (Greece) 5 points; Stefanel Milan (Italy) 4; Ulker Spor (Turkey) 3, Maccabi Tel Aviv (Israel) 3, CSKA Moscow (Russia) 2, Limoges (France) 2. Group C— Barcelona (Spain) 5, Olimpija Ljubljana (Slovenia) 5, Villeurbanne (France) 5, Panathinaikos (Greece) 4; Split (Croatia) 3; Bayer Leverkusen (Germany) 2.

CRICKET

KENYAN CENTENARY TOURNAMENT
SOUTH AFRICA VS. KENYA
THURSDAY, IN NAIROBI
S. Africa innings: 305-8 innings closed.
Kenya innings: 103 in 25.1 overs
S. Africa beat Kenya by 202 runs.

GOLF

JOHNNIE WALKER RYDER CUP
Leading standings through Sep. 29 for the 1997 Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup to be played Sep. 25-28, 1997 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain:

UNITED STATES
1, Mark Brooks 519.750 points; 2, Tom Lehman 517,000; 3, Phil Mickelson 480,000; 4, Davis Love III 435,000; 5, Scott Hoch 402,000; 6, Mark O'Meara 350,000; 7, Steve Stricker 302,500; 8, Jeff Maggert 296,625; 9, Steve Jones 290,000; 10, Kenny Perry 276,250; 11, Tommy Tolles 265,000; 12, Justin Leonard 263,500; 13, Fred Couples 245,000; 14, David Duval, 235,000; 15, Michael Bradley 232,500.

EUROPE
1, Colin Montgomerie, Scotland, 212911.67; 2, Sam Torrance, Scotland, 88045.00; 3, Miguel Angel Martin, Spain, 87050.00; 4, Costantino Rocca, Italy, 71413.33; 5, Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain, 66127.33; 6, Ross Drummond, Scotland, 53815.00; 7, Peter Mitchell, England, 53295.00; 8, Paul Curry, England, 50135.00; 9, Ian Woosnam, Wales, 46393.33; 10, Seve Ballesteros, Spain, 39283.33; 11, David Howell, England, 38135.83; 12, Gary Orr, Scotland, 36058.33; 13, Stuart Cage, England, 31023.33; 14, Paul Broadhurst, England, 29274.25; 15, Padraig Harrington, Ireland, 26833.33.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE
MILWAUKEE—Announced they will not exercise option on INF-OF Pat Listach.
N.Y. YANKEES—Returned INF-OF Pat Listach to Milwaukee as part of compensation agreement.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
CINCINNATI—Announced Jim Lett, first base coach, and Marc Bombard, bench coach, have been offered other jobs within organization.
FLORIDA—Named Mike Russell special assignment scout.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
ATLANTA—Signed F Zaza Pachulia, F Pat Durham, G Melvin Booker and C Nana Newbill.
N.Y. KNICKS—Signed F Chris Jent and C Eric Leckner.
MINNESOTA—Signed G John Shasky, G Marvin Newbern and F Simon Mills.
PHOENIX—Signed G-F Brian Green to 1-year contract.
SEATTLE—Signed F Derrick Alston.
VANCOUVER—Signed C Rich Manning, C Jack Lothian and G Chucky Atkins.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
DALLAS—Released TE Derek Ware.
DENVER—Signed C Paul Gruetzy to practice squad. Released TE Michael Tilley from practice squad.
GREEN BAY—Put C Mike Arthur on injured reserve. Re-signed C Gene McGuire.
JACKSONVILLE—Waived LB Reggie Clark. Signed C Greg Huntington.
TAMPA BAY—Signed S Charles Mincy.

HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
ANAHEIM—Signed RW Barry Nieckar to 2-year contract and sent him to Long Beach, IHL. Sent RW Frank Banham and LW Mike Leclerc to Baltimore, AHL, and D Nikolai Tsulygin to Fort Wayne, IHL.
DALLAS—Sent F Marc Labelle to Michigan, IHL. Assigned F Brent Fedyk to Michigan.
DETROIT—Signed F Philippe Audet to 3-year contract.
EDMONTON—Re-signed C Doug Weight.
HARTFORD—Acquired RW Kevin Brown from Anaheim for C Espen Knutsen. Signed LW Kent Manderville and RW Chris Lange to 1-year contracts. Sent Brown, Lange and LW Jeff Daniels to Springfield, AHL.
LOS ANGELES—Assigned RW Paul DiPietro, C Nathan LaFayette and G Jamie Storr to Phoenix, IHL. Recalled LW Brad Grieve from Phoenix.
MONTREAL—Assigned D Brad Brown, D Francois Groleau, F Craig Conroy, F Pierre Sevigny and F Sebastien Bordeleau to Fredericton, AHL. Put RW Chris Murray on injured reserve.
N.Y. RANGERS—Signed C Christian Dube. Assigned F Peter Ferraro, F Chris Ferraro and F Micah Aivazoff to Binghamton, AHL.
OTTAWA—Sent D Radim Bicanek to Worcester, AHL. D Phillip Von Stefenelli and F Phil Crowe to Detroit, IHL. G Mike Bules to Baltimore, AHL. F Sergei Zholtok to Las Vegas, IHL. D Chris Phillips to Prince Albert, WHL.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed LW Brett Brokinkis to 1-year contract.
SAN JOSE—Assigned RW Jon Coleun and D Vladimir Kroupa to Kentucky, AHL.
ST. LOUIS—Sent G Gary Leeman to Worcester, AHL.

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SPORTS

As NHL Faces Off, The Ice Is Shifting

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

LIKE A glacier, the ice hockey business moves southward and westward, gradually but relentlessly. Last season's Winnipeg Jets are this year's Phoenix Coyotes. The former Quebec Nordiques are defending the Stanley Cup under their new identity, the Colorado Avalanche, provided to them last fall under the National Hockey League's franchise relocation and protection program.

No longer does the state of Minnesota have a professional hockey team, major league or minor. But the state of Florida has six, two in the NHL, including the Miami-based Panthers, who reached the championship round last June.

Big, new arenas continue to sprout like flowers after the rain — this season in Philadelphia, Buffalo and Tampa. Last year they opened in Montreal, Boston, Vancouver and Ottawa. Next season: Washington.

Once again, expansion is in the transcontinental wind, two or four teams, possibly by the year 2001. Will the league be in Houston, Nashville, Atlanta, Cleveland, Portland, Oklahoma City or Seattle? Will it stay in Edmonton and Hartford? Will the expansion fee be $75 million — or more? A bigger, wider geographic footprint could help television ratings, which are small by standards of other sports, but grew slightly last season.

During the regular season, which begins Friday night, Fox Broadcasting will expose the sport in the United States only on Saturday afternoons, for six consecutive weeks in late winter. Fox will continue with dizzy camera angles, battling cartoon robots and its electronically enhanced puck, which glows like the *radioactive debris*.

Along with franchise movement, there have been a handful of offseason player shifts. The biggest name is Wayne Gretzky, who left Los Angeles, changed planes in St. Louis, and landed in New York, with the Rangers.

He was a free agent, *courtesy of the* collective bargaining agreement that ended the 15-week lockout of 1994-95. That agreement also limited the negotiation leverage of younger players, resulting in training-camp holdouts, the only wedge many have. The primary absentee is Jeremy Roenick, who hasn't come to terms with Phoenix after being traded from Chicago. Among other no-shows: Alexei Zhamnov of Chicago, Keith Primeau of Detroit, Petr Nedved of Pittsburgh and Travis Green of the New York Islanders.

Those in uniform will play under a few amended rules. Look for more soccer-style goals. They won't be waved off if they go in off a foot or leg unless the player intentionally directs the puck. Headers are still prohibited.

Fighting might increase because players no longer will be automatically ejected for an "instigator" penalty at the beginning of fisticuffs. An instigator will be ejected only if he does it twice in the same game. Head-butting and high-sticking are still frowned upon, but the punishments for them have been eased, slightly.

IN A CHANGE that might encourage puck skills of the defensemen while discouraging the use of the zone trap defense, the whistle will blow again without delay if a player shoots the puck back over the blue line, into the attack zone, while his teammates are still there.

This eliminates the tag-up rule, instituted in 1986-87, which was created to provide a more continuous flow by letting offside players get back on side, providing they didn't touch the puck.

Among the unintended consequences: Players got extra time to scramble back into defensive position in the neutral zone and gum up the patterned rush plays coming the other way. And defensemen stopped stickhandling and passing to each other.

Everyone wonders whether there will be a lingering effect from the World Cup tournament, played into early September and won by the United States over Canada in the thrilling final round. About one-quarter of the league's players participated, including most of the elite. Competition was intense but, in the aftermath, the league got a month of ragged training camps and lethargic exhibition *games because so many stars rested.*

With some players already having played eight tournament games, will they have much energy or enthusiasm left for the postseason tournament, which begins in April and ends in June? We'll see.

Edgar Schoepal/The Associated Press

Patrik Andersson of Borussia, left, and Juergen Klinsmann of Bayern Munich positioning to receive the ball.

A Comeback Victory for Bayern

2-1 Defeat of Borussia Advances Munich in German Cup

Reuters

BONN — Bayern Munich rallied from an early 1-0 deficit to defeat Borussia Moenchengladbach, 2-1, and advance to the third round of the German Cup.

Rebounding from a stinging 3-0 defeat by Werder Bremen in a Bundesliga match Saturday and an early exit from the UEFA Cup last week, Bayern pulled off a badly needed victory.

"This was a very important win for us," said Bayern's coach, Giovanni Trapattoni, after the game Wednesday *night. Trapattoni has come under pressure* because of his team's recent lackluster performances. "Both teams could have won tonight," he said

Moenchengladbach, who clearly outplayed the visitors in the opening stages, took a 1-0 lead when Joerg Neun blasted a shot past Bayern's goalkeeper, Oliver Kahn, in the ninth minute.

The German international Thomas Strunz equalized for Bayern in the 28th minute after his shot was deflected and Alexander Zickler scored the winner five minutes from the end.

"We can't keep playing well only when we have our backs to the wall," said one of Bayern's midfielders, Christian Ziege.

Bayern is in third place in the Bundesliga, behind Stuttgart and Leverkusen.

SPAIN Real Madrid stayed atop the Spanish first division after Barcelona could manage only a 1-1 draw at home to Tenerife, and Deportivo Coruna was held by the same score by Rayo Vallecano on Wednesday.

After beating Espanyol, 2-0, on Tuesday, Real has 14 points from six games, leading Barcelona on goal difference.

Betis, 1-0 winners at Hercules on Wednesday, are a point back in third place and Deportivo Coruna fourth, a point further behind.

Valencia saw their recent good run cut short at home by a 1-0 loss to Logrones in which the Brazilian striker Romario blasted a penalty over the bar. Valencia fans, angry with their team, applauded the Logrones players off the field at the end of the game.

A 78th-minute goal from a corner by the Romanian midfielder Gheorghe Popescu seemed to have given Barcelona three points in their game with Tenerife, but just four minutes later Juanele Castano equalized with a header.

Barcelona had played the last 20 minutes against only 10 men after Tenerife's Alexis Suarez picked up his second yellow card for a foul on Laurent Blanc.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Once again, England's former manager Bobby Robson's team failed to work well as a unit and gave the high-scoring Brazilian, Ronaldo, little chance to show his form up front.

With Barcelona tying, Deportivo Coruna could have gone to the top of the standings. But they too lost ground after being held 1-1 at home by struggling Rayo Vallecano.

Deportivo may face disciplinary action after the referee was hit by an object while leaving the field. A 16-year-old youth was arrested in connection with the offense. Just two weeks ago, Spanish authorities closed Sevilla's stadium for a similar incident.

The referee in the Basque derby match also had to be escorted from the field under a hail of objects after Real Sociedad beat Athletic Bilbao, 3-1, after having been thoroughly outplayed.

Newly-promoted Extremadura came within five minutes of earning its first-ever point in the first division after equalizing Racing Santander's opening goal. But to the disappointment of the home fans, Racing struck again in the 85th minute to leave Extremadura with six straight defeats.

■ Wimbledon Denies Move

The owner of the English Premier League soccer club Wimbledon on Thursday denied published reports that the team was on the verge of a move to Dublin, Reuters reported from London.

Sam Hammam, whose team currently shares the Selhurst Park stadium in London with first-division Crystal Palace, said the reports were misleading and that a move to Ireland would only be seriously considered as an utterly last *resort.*

"We will only use that situation if we know that we can never go back to Wimbledon in a logical manner that is feasible and practical," Hammam said. "Even if that fails, we will see if we can stay at Selhurst Park forever and a day, which will need a detailed agreement with Crystal Palace.

"Anyone who gives credence to such stories is only embarrassing themselves," he added. "People are getting carried away by the story, which is germinating in Ireland."

Hammam admitted he had held talks with a consortium of Irish businessmen including Paul McGuinness, the manager of rock group U2, about a move to the Irish capital.

But, he said: "There is a difference between meeting a girl and getting married."

Soccer's European governing body, UEFA, has said it opposes the move and would not sanction it.

"Wimbledon are an English club with a home in England and UEFA is not in favor of them moving to a foreign country," said a UEFA spokesman. Salvatore Cuccu. "It goes against the spirit of football, of crossing national boundaries, and we are not in favor of it."

The move is also opposed in principle by the Football Association of Ireland, although England's football association said it had no policy on it.

D.C. United And Tampa Go to Finals In MLS East

The Associated Press

Raul Diaz Arce's penalty kick with less than two minutes remaining gave D.C. United an emotional 2-1 Major League Soccer victory over the New York-New Jersey MetroStars.

Diaz Arce's game-winner Wednesday night clinched the best-of-three Eastern Conference semifinal series against New York-New Jersey and touched off a wild celebration by the 20,423 fans at RFK Stadium in Washington — many of whom stormed the field after the victory. United will face Tampa Bay in the Eastern Conference finals, starting Oct. 11 at RFK.

Diaz Arce's penalty kick came after a MetroStars' defender, Rob Johnson, took down United's Marco Etcheverry in the penalty area with 1:50 remaining *in the game.*

The kick also came after New York-New Jersey forward Antony De Avila had tied the game at 1-1 in the 86th minute.

Before DeAvila's goal — which stunned the loud crowd — it appeared that D.C. reserve Steve Rammel would be the hero. Rammel, in the starting lineup because Jamie Moreno was serving a one-game suspension for getting a red card in United's 1-0 victory in game two, broke a scoreless tie with a goal in the 65th minute.

Tampa Bay 4, Columbus 1 In Tampa, Florida, Roy Lassiter scored two goals and Martin Vasquez added a goal and two assists as the Tampa Bay Mutiny advanced to the Major League Soccer Eastern Conference finals with a victory over the Columbus Crew.

Lassiter's first goal, coming in the *41st minute, broke a 1-1 deadlock.* The Mutiny forward added his league-best fifth playoff goal at 58 minutes on an assist by Steve Ralston. "We knew this was do or die for us," said Lassiter, who had a league-leading 27 goals in the regular season. Columbus had evened *the best-of-three series with a 2-1 vic*tory Saturday in Tampa.

Wiz 3, Burn 2 In Dallas, Frank Klopas, Paul Wright and Preki scored tiebreaker goals as Kansas City notched a shoot-out victory over Dallas in the deciding game of their best-of-three MLS playoff series. Hugo Sanchez and Richard Farrer scored shoot-out goals for the Burn.

Kansas City advanced to the Western Conference finals against the Los Angeles Galaxy.

Sanchez opened regulation scoring in the 27th minute, sending the ball into the left post on an assist from Mark Santal to put Dallas ahead. Mark Chung and Digital Takawira scored goals for Kansas City.

In the 66th minute, Gerell Elliott scored for Dallas on a 12-yard volley to tie the game and force the shoot-out.

Galaxy 2, Clash 0 *In Pasadena, Cali*fornia, Eduardo Hurtado and Mauricio Cienfuegos scored goals five minutes apart in the first half as Los Angeles beat San Jose. The Galaxy won the first-round MLS series, 2-1.

The game was scoreless through the first 30 minutes before Hurtado struck with the Galaxy's first goal.

A few minutes later, the Los Angeles forward Cobi Jones drew a penalty kick after being fouled from behind by Ben Iroha to set up the second goal. Cienfuegos converted the penalty kick.

NFL's No. 1 Pick Sidelined

The Associated Press

HEMPSTEAD, NewYork — Things just keep getting worse for the New York Jets.

Already 0-5 and ravaged by injuries, they have lost Keyshawn Johnson, their top draft pick, for three to four weeks with torn cartilage in his right knee. Johnson, the No. 1 overall pick in this year's draft, was scheduled to undergo arthroscopic surgery Thursday.

Johnson was hurt when his knee banged into the helmet of cornerback Aaron Glenn in practice. He limped off the field and moments later was taken to Lenox Hill Hospital in Manhattan to see Dr. Elliott Hershman, the Jets' orthopedist. Hershman diagnosed Johnson with a sprain of the right medial collateral ligament and a bruised knee. An test later revealed the torn cartilage.

"It's unfortunate what happened, but we're relieved to find out that the injury wasn't more serious," the Jets' coach, Rich Kotite, said. "We'll certainly miss Keyshawn's big-play ability and his animated style of play, but we know he'll come back and pick up where he left off."

Already this week, the Jets had lost middle linebacker Marvin Jones for at least a month because of a severely sprained right knee. Receiver Jeff Graham, a costly free agent, is out for Sunday's game with cartilage damage in his knee.

One of the few bright spots in a dismal start for the Jets, Johnson has 21 receptions for 250 yards and two touchdowns.

The rookie from Southern California is expected to be the centerpiece of a rebuilt offense that also includes free agents Neil O'Donnell, Graham, Jumbo Elliott, David Williams and Webster Slaughter. Johnson leads all rookies in receptions and yards.

DENNIS THE MENACE

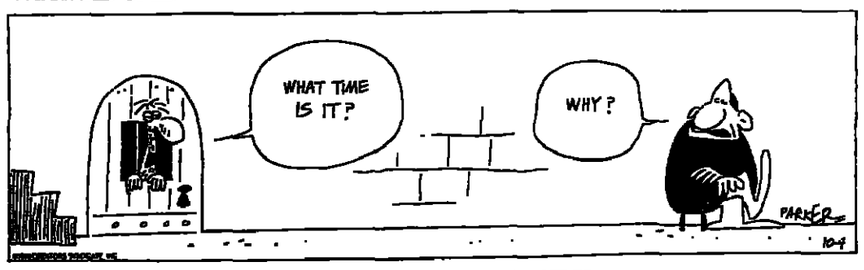
"YOU'VE GOT TO REMEMBER NOT TO SCRATCH YOUR HEAD WHEN YOU'RE FINGERPAINTING."

PEANUTS

CALVIN AND HOBBES

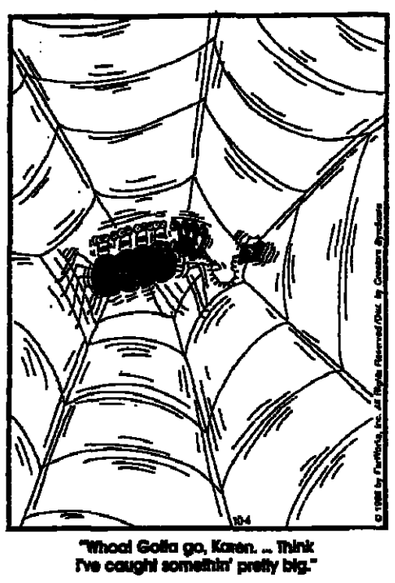
GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY

THE FAR SIDE



"Whoa! Gotta go, Karen. ... Think I've caught somethin' pretty big."

DOONESBURY

BLONDIE

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

AVARL

KHYAS

SNIPOO

TENCIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SUITE NOISY BEETLE MORSEL
Answer: How the young banker viewed the bank issue — WITH "INTEREST"

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OBSERVER

Sixth Avenue Horror

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Last week important business required me to encounter Sixth Avenue. What a hideous experience.

Over the years I had crossed Sixth Avenue many times en route to the raffish bliss of Times Square or the pricey perversions of the East Side, but I had never really encountered the thing before.

Like the old Berlin Wall, it had been nothing more than a deadly obstacle between destinations. I was always aware that maddened motorists were more likely to demolish me on Sixth Avenue than on any other thoroughfare, but I had never wondered why. Now I know.

It is the horror of Sixth Avenue that makes them bloodthirsty.

□

Sixth Avenue oozes contempt for human beings. Who cares if one or two or six of these bipedal creatures must be demolished to allow for progress from 42d Street to Central Park? The ruthless insistence on progress is about all there is to Sixth Avenue. How different it is from the blowzy hospitality of Seventh Avenue with its busloads of New Jersey folk being trucked to grotesque musicals that are all sets and no music.

What a far country it is from the third-world warmth of Eighth Avenue where Asia, Africa, peasant Europe and all Hispanic America rub elbows with local beggars praising Jesus and runaway teenagers arriving from South Dakota.

They never try to persuade me that I am a shrunken, needless, wormlike nothing.

Yes, this is the goal of Sixth Avenue. Perhaps it was the sense of being part of the important business there that made me for the first time stare at the full length of its insipid face. This is composed of dozens, or hundreds, maybe thousands of staggeringly boring glass walls rising 40, 50, 80, 250 stories.

What in the world is happening on this awful street? Is American architecture building a monument to its own mediocrity? Are the dozens of huge businesses that infest these monsters trying to show us who's boss these days? These are not buildings: they are brutes. They are out to crush us.

□

They are saying, "Look upward at us, pipsqueaks, and get to know what downsizing feels like."

I lied about important business taking me to Sixth Avenue. Blame it on my brush with this self-important street. Sixth Avenue's aim is to suggest to all who look that something important is happening there.

Probably there's not much of real consequence happening there. My business was certainly not terribly vital. It is silly to think of myself having important business. It was a chore that took me there, that's all. Sixth Avenue, which swells the trivial, had me putting on airs.

Sixth Avenue was renamed "The Avenue of the Americas," they say, to honor our Latin neighbors to the south. Some honor. In an age less given to pussyfooting language it would be renamed "The Avenue of the Arrogant Yankee." If our Latin neighbors were not so famously courteous they would call it "Gringo Alley."

New York Times Service

Look, Look, See the Comeback of Dick and Jane

By Trip Gabriel
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Look, look. See Dick in a museum. See Jane in a documentary. See copies of "Fun With Dick and Jane" rescued from oblivion after years of use by sticky-fingered first-graders, selling for $300.

The Dick and Jane stories, which taught millions of schoolchildren for 40 years to read with simple vocabulary and sunny narrative pictures, are being rediscovered as icons of mid-century American culture.

They are the subject of two popular museum shows, a PBS film and a recently published book, "Growing Up With Dick and Jane" (Collins Publishers), which examines how the candy-colored world of the primers — once used in 85 percent of American elementary schools — reflects the values and aspirations of the postwar suburban middle-class. The book's subtitle is "Learning and Living the American Dream."

What surprises all who have approached Dick and Jane recently is how visceral a reaction they evoke in grown-ups who have not thought of their two friends — who had no last name and lived in a featureless Anytown — in decades.

"We've never had an exhibition that elicited such an emotional response," said Kathleen Woith, the public affairs director of the Lakeview Museum of Arts and Sciences in Peoria, Illinois, which two years ago hung 50 original Dick and Jane illustrations. The show, which includes a photograph of the model of Spot the dog — originally a terrier, later a cocker spaniel — will be at the Norman Rockwell Museum in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, from Nov. 9 through January.

"Anytime we had people crying in the galleries, we knew they were looking at Dick and Jane pictures," she said.

The books were first published in 1930 by Scott, Foresman & Co. in Chicago and were updated about every five years until 1965. They were made for first-graders, who progressed through three paperback pre-primers, starting with "We Look and See," whose first words were "See Dick run," to the primer "Fun With Dick and Jane."

When the Peoria show opened in February 1994, it was to run for only two months, but it was extended by popular demand for more than a year. Retired teachers went clutching worn-out primers that hadn't been used since the '70s. One woman said she had fretted for 30 years because she knew she was supposed to have returned her copy to school.

A second exhibition, including 100 old Dick and Jane textbooks, opened at the Richmond Public Library in 1994 and has been traveling around the country. This month, it visits the Downey City Library in the Los Angeles suburb of Downey, California.

Much of the interest is no doubt the nostalgia of baby boomers who, face to face again with Dick and Jane, are carried back to a time when all they desired was a doll that talked or when fun could be had by standing on a hill watching cars go by.

Carole Kismaric and Marvin Heiferman, the authors of "Growing Up With Dick and Jane," said the interest could also be traced to controversies over literacy in the schools, which have many parents fretting over whether their children's education equals their own.

Linda Darling-Hammond, a professor at Teachers College at Columbia University, said the nostalgia is misplaced, since surveys by the federal Education Department show that 9-year-olds' reading scores have steadily improved since the 1960s.

"Part of the yearning for Dick and Jane comes from that concern about, 'Are kids getting the basics?' — whatever that means," Darling-Hammond said. "Today's 5- and 6-year-olds have been surrounded by all kinds of media and print and language, and to imagine them getting excited by 'Run, Dick, run' is really difficult."

Scott Foresman-Addison Wesley

Spot, Dick and Jane in 1951, and a multiethnic look in 1965.

The characters were created by Zerna Sharp, a reading consultant who visited playgrounds and noticed that children used phrases like "Look, look." Prior to Dick and Jane, reading primers generally included Bible stories or fairy tales with complicated language and few pictures.

The Dick and Jane primers, illustrated largely by Eleanor Campbell, turned it around. They used words from a child's own vocabulary and upbeat stories any 6-year-old could identify with, like using a snack to lure a stray pet. They used the look-say method to teach reading, in which students learned to recognize whole words and connect them to the stories suggested by the pictures.

Besides teaching reading, Dick and Jane were exemplars of values, said Heiferman, 47, who encountered them at Public School 236 in Mill Basin, Brooklyn. "They taught, Do your job. Help out people. Work is good," he said. "These are things the people who did the books believed everyone across the country agreed upon. It wasn't until the '60s that it dawned there wasn't agreement."

The social and cultural upheavals of that decade made Dick and Jane seem increasingly irrelevant to some. There was pressure, sometimes shrill, from groups that said the series was sexist and racist. The pendulum of reading theory swung from the whole-word method to sounding out words phonetically.

"The whole-word method relied on teaching kids to memorize these very small words and didn't give them the tools to decode larger words," Darling-Hammond said.

Current reading theory stresses a combination of phonics and what is known as whole language — giving children multiple opportunities to read, listen to and write about topics that touch their lives.

Poor Dick and Jane tried to become up to date in the '60s. They did more things cool, like watching television. They sometimes gave attitude, saying things like, "I don't want to" or "Get away."

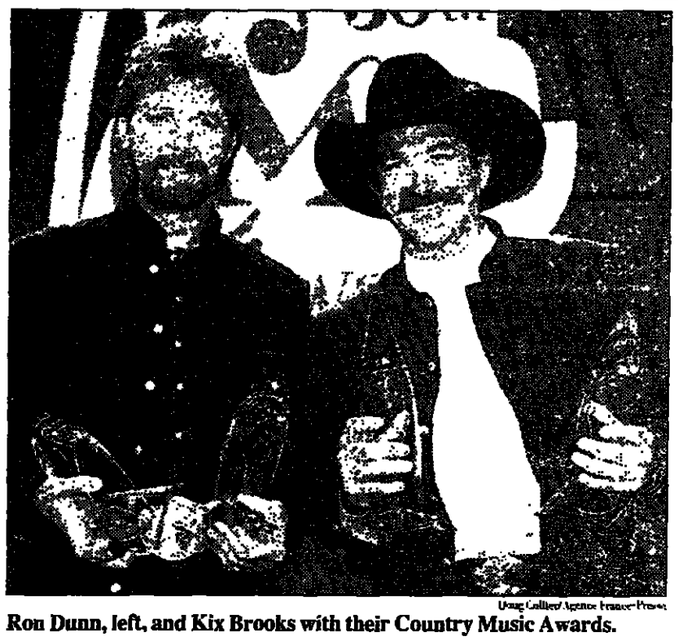
In 1965, the publisher was the first to introduce black characters to a first-grade reading book. But the 1965 edition was the last. Although the books were sold until 1970 and remained in some classrooms through the decade, the tattered copies were eventually retired.

And largely forgotten.

In 1993 David Thompson, a television producer, attended an exhibition in Indiana of the work of Zerna Sharp and noticed that of all the items, two illustrations of Dick and Jane riveted the crowd.

He decided to make a documentary for WTVP, the PBS affiliate in Peoria, but Scott, Foresman was reluctant to open its archives.

"They were so criticized because of Dick and Jane at the end that they were scared to death to let them out and get bombarded all over again," Thompson said. But he prevailed, and The documentary, "Whatever Happened to Dick and Jane?", became his station's most popular ever. In three years it has been on more than 80 PBS stations.



Doug Collier/Agence France-Presse

Ron Dunn, left, and Kix Brooks with their Country Music Awards.

PEOPLE

FASHION editors were weeping into their wine glasses when they saw "Impressions," the **Helmut Newton** exhibition at the Milan gallery of **Carla Sozzani**. Sets of polaroids from 30 years of sittings for glossy magazines were framed and on sale for $1,000. Those big bucks are for the little squares that editors usually leave on the studio floor. The interior designer **Ettore Sotzsass**, fashion designers **Stefano Gabbana** and **Domenico Dolce** and American Vogue's **Grace Coddington** fought to get into the gallery and view Newton's latest work: photocopy collages of his previously unseen pornographic images and equally unknown landscapes, cut up and reassembled as detective stories.

□

Princess Diana vowed to do her best to ensure that **Prince Charles** never becomes king, telling him "I shall destroy you," according to a new book. "The Queen: A Biography of **Elizabeth II**" also contends that the British monarch is a leftist. Excerpts from the book, written by **Ben Pimlott**, a politics and history professor at London's Birkbeck College, were published Thursday in the newspaper The Independent. It is scheduled for publication Oct. 14.

□

Ted Turner has told the Anti-Defamation League he's sorry for comparing fellow media mogul **Rupert Murdoch** to **Hitler**, the league says. In a letter to the league's national director, **Abraham Foxman**, Turner said he regretted his "unfortunate choice of words" and added, "The comparison I made referred only to the way Hitler managed the news in Germany."

□

The writer **P.G. Wodehouse**, who outraged Britons by making broadcasts from Nazi Germany in the 1940s, was regarded by British officials as a foolish man who didn't realize what he was doing, according to documents released this week. The creator of Bertie Wooster and his butler, Jeeves, was captured at his house in France in 1940 and interned in Germany, where he made a series of humorous broadcasts about being imprisoned. In one of the newly released documents, an official described Wodehouse as "a person without political sense, only interested in creating humorous characters and incidents."

□

A photographer from Spain and a private eye from Florida got six months in jail for spying on a former model linked romantically to **Prince Felipe** of Spain. **Carlos Arriazu Sanchez**, 24, of Madrid, and **Carlos Fernandez**, 42, of Miami, were sentenced for eavesdropping and possession of eavesdropping devices. They were arrested outside **Gisele "Gigi" Howard's** New York apartment building in 1995, listening to her conversations after tapping her phone.

□

Kix Brooks and **Ronnie Dunn** have been named the Country Music Association's entertainers of the year. Brooks & Dunn also won their fifth consecutive award for best vocal duo at the awards ceremony in Nashville. **George Strait** was named best male vocalist, and also took best album and single honors for "Blue Clear Sky" and "Check Yes or No." **The Mavericks** won as best group and **Patty Loveless** was named best female vocalist.

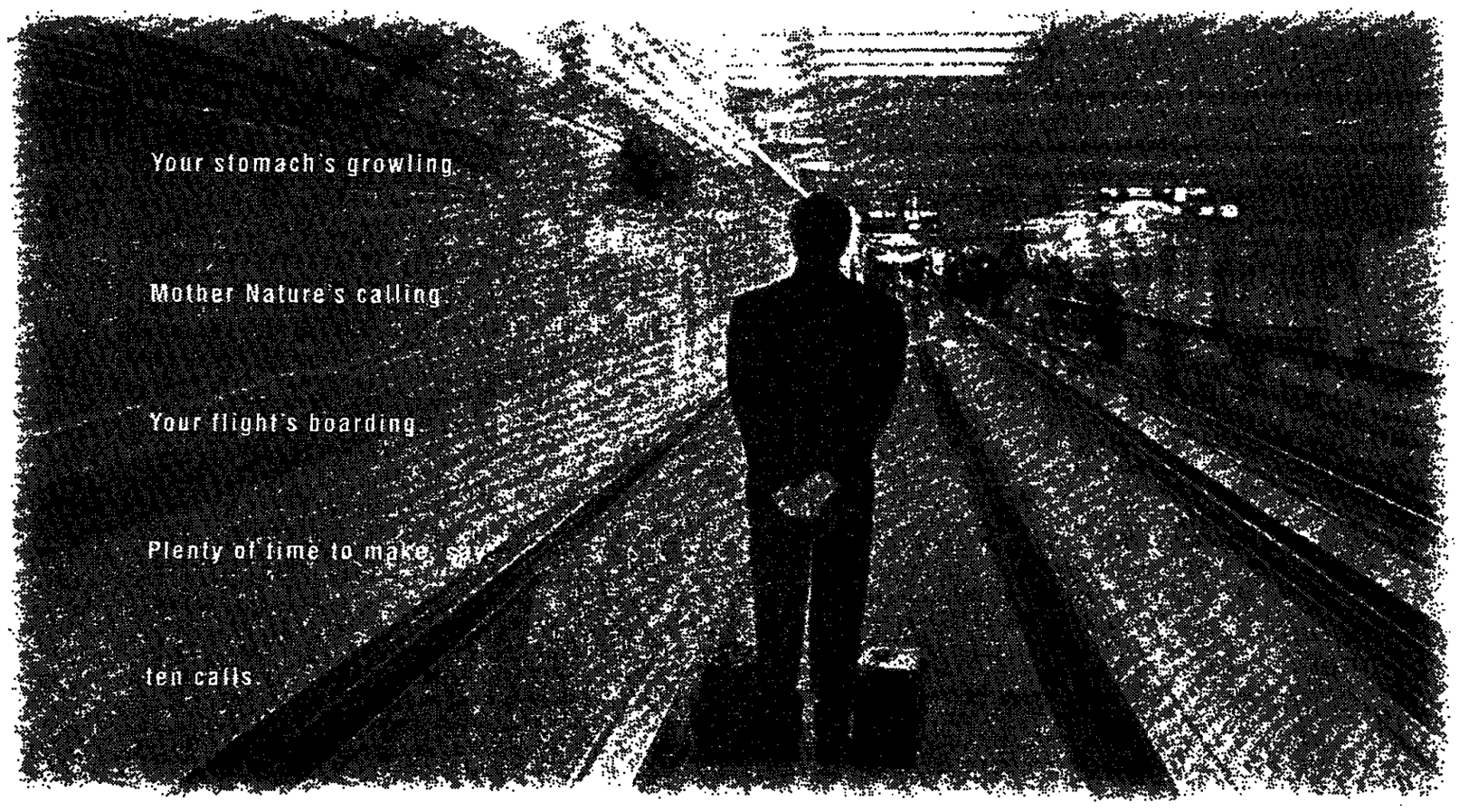
□

The most newsworthy thing about the nominees for the National Book Award for fiction was what was missing: "Infinite Jest," the gargantuan novel by wunderkind **David Foster Wallace** that received some of the best reviews of this or any other year. The awards will be announced Nov. 6. The nominations:

FICTION: "Ship Fever and Other Stories" by Andrea Barrett; "Atticus" by Ron Hansen; "The Giant's House" by Elizabeth McCracken; "Martin Dressler: The Tale of an American Dreamer" by Steven Millhauser; "The River Beyond the World" by Janet Peery.

NONFICTION: "An American Requiem: God, My Father and the War That Came Between Us" by James Carroll; "The Temple Bombing" by Melissa Fay Greene; "The Living and the Dead: Robert McNamara and Five Lives of a Lost War" by Paul Hendrickson; "The Life of Nelson A. Rockefeller: Worlds to Conquer 1908-1958" by Cary Reich; "Fruitful: A Real Mother in the Modern World" by Anne Roiphe.

POETRY: "Scrambled Eggs and Whiskey: Poems 1991-1995" by Hayden Carruth; "The Terrible Stories" by Lucille Clifton; "Sun Under Wood" by Robert Hass; "The Crack in Everything" by Alicia Suskin Ostriker; "Walking the Black Cat" by Charles Simic.



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